THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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WORDS OF WAR.

THE SNARLING OF THE MINORITY.

A Passage Between Chalmers and Conger Wherein they Become Witty—Widow Oliver Loses Her Case—General Gordon Takes His Seat in the Senate.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Gordon appeared for the first time this session, and took the oath of office. Various bills were introduced.

The senate passed the bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a steel vessel to be used for the distribution of vessels and cargoes coming from the ports supposed to be infected with yellow fever or other contagious diseases.

Pending a motion by Mr. Edmunds to take up the resolution heretofore offered by him declaring that the business and interest of the country required that legislation should be confined to the objects for which the extra session was called, the senate went into executive session and upon reopening of doors adjourned.

The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Francis Walker, of Connecticut, to be superintendent of the census; Stephen Smith, of New York city, and T. H. Verd, of Washington, D. C., to be members of the national board of health; Horace Austin, now third auditor of the treasury, to be register of the land office at Fargo, Dakota.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Atkins (Tennessee) reported the legislative appropriation bill. It appropriates between $15,000 and $16,000,000. Under the head of judicial it contains a provision repealing the last clause of section 800 of the revised statutes which applies to the state of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, and providing that all jurors, grand and petit, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than three hundred persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the court and a commissioner to be appointed by the judge, which commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district and shall be a well known member of the principal political party opposing that the township-ship shall belong. It also repeals sections 207, 208, 2020 and all of the succeeding sections down to and including 2026, and also section 3522. It also strikes out of section 2013 the words "for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing ballots," and strikes out of section 5628 the words, "or a deputy marshal" and "city, town, county or parish." It also repeals section 2031, except such part of it as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections. It repeals all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, and repeals all of deputy marshals of election. The bill was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Telford's speech was delivered from manuscript. He declared that in the onset which congress was now engaged in the present night yield, but the republican party never. He characterized the democratic party of the north as cowardly and reckless and warned the south against going on it. All that the republican party asked of the south was respect for the laws of the country. They had been told that the Mississippi had crossed the Potomac and menaced the capitol, but the southern pendulum would bring it back, and in 1880 the democratic party would retire to the rear, as it had done in the past. He was followed in the same strain by Mr. Humphreys, who also read from manuscript.

Mr. Muldrow (Mississippi) expressed his astonishment at the means employed by the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) a few days ago to make party capital out of the pending question. That gentleman, standing upon his record, had attempted to make the people believe the democratic party was now seeking to carry out legislation by illegal methods than those heretofore used by the republican party, which had set many such precedents; his party was not in favor of revolution; they proposed to resort to peaceful and constitutional methods. Though if the president would not attempt to co-ordinate the departments of the government of this people.

Mr. Chalmers (Mississippi) followed in answer to Mr. Garfield's remarks of Saturday, and denying the statement of the latter that the southern democrats of 1861 had been threatening to shoot the union to death. In answer to the interrogatory of Mr. Price of Iowa, "where was the first gun fired?" Mr. Chalmers said the first gun was fired at Harper's Ferry, when southern blood was shed on southern soil. [Loud applause on the democratic side and in the galleries.] He then proceeded to declare that if the proposed legislation was a revolution then the republican party had accomplished revolutions far more radical, and the most iniquitous acts of usurpation ever perpetrated by the republican party was an attempt to violate the constitutional right of the president in the act which President Johnson protested against. In continuation of his speech, he claimed that he had struck to ground the declaration of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that the democratic party was inaugurating revolutionary methods of legislation, and claimed that it was the purpose of the republican party to starve the government unless it was permitted to juggle the freedom of election at the polls. The name of revolution has no terror for us (cheering demonstrations on the republican side); we learned to love it in our school. It brings back to us that grand struggle for freedom when our revolutionary ancestors left their foot-prints stamped in blood in the snows of Valley Forge, so that we, their children, may take heart again whenever the hour of peril shall come upon us. Military despotism now threatens us on every side. Troops have been assembled at the polls to intimidate free people at elections; troops have been assembled at the federal capital to intimidate the house of representatives in counting the electoral vote; the battle cry of "force" has been already sounded; a government of law not to be administered by the judiciary; but with an army strong enough to enforce it whenever it comes to the question between freedom and despotism, the democratic party will be found standing where our ancestors stood in '76.

Mr. Conger (Michigan)—I desire to ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether the second revolution of 1861 had any terrors for him.

Mr. Chalmers—The distinguished gentleman is exceedingly witty. History tells us that English kings were in the habit of keeping jesters at court with the fool's cap and bells. It seems that a republican congress has supplied itself in the same manner, but instead of the fool's cap and jingling bells, which might perhaps suit very well, it has dressed its jester in swallow tails. (Loud laughter on the democratic side.)

Mr. Conger—I asked the heroic gentleman from Mississippi a plain, civil, simple question, and instead of answering he jumps upon his music-box and makes grimaces to the country and the house. [Counter demonstrations on the republican side, the members clapping their hands and indulging in loud laughter for a considerable time.]

Mr. Chalmers—The gentleman is mistaken. I shall certainly not undertake to play a game at which any monkey can beat me. [Laughter on the democratic side.]

Mr. Frye (Maine) next obtained the floor and made a speech of considerable length in defense of the republican party, and charging the democracy of the south with murdering citizens. He declared the democratic party would get control of the capitol, and that it has as much as it could attend to to keep possession of the house.

There was much feeling manifested in the debate, which was further participated in by Steele and Davis, of North Carolina; Hooker, of Mississippi; Carlisle, of Kentucky; Hurd, of Ohio, and others.

Mr. Hurd said if anything had been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century it was that general legislation itself might be attached to appropriation bills, and certainly no one would dispute the proposition that measures in regard to economy bearing on the revenue were required to be originated in the house. The house was right in insisting that these objectionable measures should be repealed. The senate should not speak to-day of the test-oath bill, but only of the two measures that relate to elections, because they were both governed by the same principle, and both must be settled by the same constitutional decrines. The house insisted that the law should be amended so as to prohibit the use of troops at the polls, and so that supervisors of election, appointed by federal authority, should no longer possess their present powers, and that there should be a repeal of all statutes conferring on United States officers the power to interfere with or regulate state elections. The house was right in that demand, first, because these provisions of law were unconstitutional; they interfered with the right of suffrage and with the state laws. The second section of the constitution declared that the house should be composed of members chosen by the people of the several states, and that the electors should have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. It was therefore the most numerous branch of the state legislature that determined the qualifications of electors, and not the constitution of the United States. There was no such thing as the right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States. The right of suffrage was possessed and enjoyed under the laws of the states expressly recognized by the fundamental law of the land. The supreme court had recently so decided. On what theory then did the legislation rest? On what theory did the government send troops to the polls at state elections? Only on the theory that the right of suffrage was a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and that it was the business of congress to protect that right. He had shown, however, by the express phraseology of the constitution and by the decision of the supreme court, that no such right did exist under the constitution, and therefore the consequence was inevitable and irresistible that any legislation on the subject was unconstitutional. He argued earnestly against the presence of troops at the polls, which he said was but a single step from the control of elections by troops.

The house adjourned at 5 p. m. Debate will be resumed to-morrow.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The debate to-day was at times attended with a very high degree of excitement, and ran in sectional even more than in purely party grooves. It opened rather tamely with the reading of 3,000 written speeches. These were followed by speeches of two Mississippi members—Muldrow and Chalmers—which, although bearing evident marks of having been prepared, were delivered as if made impromptu. Sectional feeling on the republican side was stirred by those speeches, and was soon communicated to the other side. This was manifested in interruptions by Price and Conger and sharp things said on either side of the chamber were as greetings in two hostile camps. Hurd's speech was in marked contrast to all the speeches of the day. It was delivered in a calm, dispassionate, lawyer-like manner, and it was only towards the close that this style was departed from and his speech became heated with the prevailing political fires. There was a desire manifested on the part of Sparks, who has charge of the bill, to hurry up the debate, and suggestions were even made informally to have night sessions for that purpose or to have earlier meetings for the republicans would not consent to either of these suggestions. There are said to be forty-five members on the chairman's list for speeches, and the number will be increased daily. The galleries were filled all day, and among the interested listeners on the floor was ex-Representative Smith, of Virginia.

The senate committees on finance and public buildings and grounds resolved to-day not to consider the bills already referred to them during the present session, unless it shall be determined to enter into general legislation. The committee on patents also adopted a resolution providing that no bills or petitions for the extension of patents be considered during the extra session.

The debt statement issued to-day shows the following: Increase of the debt for March, $892,724.17; cash in the treasury, $120,787,458.29; gold certificates, $16,304,500; silver certificates, $2,320,530; currency certificates, $27,080,000; refunding certificates, $5,305,000; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding $15,925,692.14; United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency, $8,458,991; called bonds not matured, for which four per cent. bonds have been issued, $208,117,700.

The arguments of the counsel in the case of Oliver vs. Cameron were concluded to-day and the case given to the jury, who, after about three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant. There are intimations of a motion for a new trial or an appeal to the court in banc in points to which exceptions were taken.

The signal corps stationed at Norfolk reports schooner Gettysburg, from Georgetown, South Carolina, went ashore at Ocean View at eight o'clock a. m. on the 31st ultimo, well upon Beach Head. She is on her light and in good condition. Will probably get off in a few days.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

There was some little financial discussion at the cabinet meeting this afternoon. Secretary Sherman called attention to a large increase in the public debt during the last month—an increase of $892,724.17. This was caused by the large appropriations made by the last congress and the consequent deficiency. Of the total increase over $750,000 of it is due to the payment of the back sum to Captain Eads. It is thought that there will be a suspension of the minor works provided for in the river and harbor bill or that some new source of revenue will have to be provided by congress.

THE CRESCENT CITY'S DEBT.

The People Declare that the Tax Cannot be Collected.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The decision of the United States supreme court yesterday in the case of Morris Ranger vs. the City of New Orleans is the subject of conversation in financial and business circles to-day. The amount involved in this case is but little more than $100,000, but the fact that other holders of city bonds will now seek the same remedy occasions uneasiness. The Times says that in securing a mandamus Ranger and others have by no means got their money and the probabilities are that they will follow a road full of difficulties before they reach it if they reach it at all. The city will of course obey the mandamus and levy a tax, but there is no power that can compel tax-payers to pay it, and it is very certain that the city authorities will not be very eager to enforce the collection. The Picayune says that the tendency to enforce the contracts may now be taken as the settled policy of the courts and we may as well prepare for its application in all cases affected by the same principle.

The Wallace Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Wallace investigating committee met to-day and examined several witnesses. The principal testimony was from Mr. A. G. Handy, of Richmond, who was in 1878 employed in the Richmond post-office. He did not contribute in response to the circular calling for the republican campaign subscriptions. Soon after that circular was issued witness was discharged from office, and he believed it was because of his failure to contribute to the campaign fund.

Caught in a Snow Storm.

PARIS, April 1.—A battalion of zouaves and skirmishers on their way from Aumale to Baghar, in Algeria, to relieve an acting garrison, were caught between Sonaki and Soukelteleta on the 27th of March in a snow storm of such violence that it was only with great difficulty that the battalion reached shelter after nineteen men had perished with cold and fourteen others are in the hospital at Baghar suffering from the effect of the journey.

Spanish Matters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 2.—The Princess Christiana has received the last sacrament.

A Reuter's Madrid dispatch says the necessity for advising the king to marry again is much discussed in political circles. The pope has sent a circular to the bishops warmly advocating allegiance to King Alfonso.

HOW IT WAS.

A LITTLE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Mr. Watterson's Race for the Secretaryship of the Senate—How Mr. Hill Came to Vote for General Young—The Watterson Family Consider Everything Lovely.

Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the account of the circumstances attending the defeat of the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, for secretary of the senate, which appeared in the Courier-Journal the day after the event, an implied reflection was cast upon Senator Hill, of Georgia. Judge Watterson received the following letter soon after from Mr. Hill, and, immediately on the receipt of it, called upon the senator and assured him that his explanation of what at first seemed an inexplicable transaction was perfectly satisfactory to him. It is only due to the distinguished Georgian that he should be set right in the matter, and that his reasons should be fully set forth in respect to the original misconception of his course. No one in Washington has heard Judge Watterson complain of anybody. On the contrary, he took his defeat with his customary composure and good humor. Mr. Hill's letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1879.—My Dear Sir: I received yesterday a slip, in an Ebbitt house envelope, the slip containing a dispatch, of March 20, to the Courier-Journal. I will forbear to characterize this dispatch, except to say it is an outrage upon me. I did promise both you and your son, with real pleasure, that I would support you for secretary of the senate. You distinctly said that this promise should not bind against a candidate from my own state, and you several times repeated this. Some two weeks before the nomination, Senator Bayard and General Young came to see me on the subject, and the latter might become a candidate. I had never thought of his candidacy. But it was understood or said that General Young's name would not be announced until it became probable that none of those first announced could, or probably would, be elected. I distinctly told them of my committal to you and my desire to support you.

General Young called on me again, and said his friends thought he ought to be announced at once. This I opposed, because I desired to vote for you. It was finally agreed that his name should not be announced until you had had a fair trial. General Butler was to say when this was, and when I should announce his name. Senator B. asked me to announce him after the first ballot, but I objected on the ground that I could not abandon you, as you were so near an election. It was decided that you were at your best, but I still insisted on standing by you until after Butler consented. After the second ballot Senator Butler insisted on my announcement of Young, as agreed on. Of course I could do nothing else. This is the whole of it, and I now feel redeemed my promise to you, but more than redeemed it. I never spoke to Burch, or a friend of his, on the subject, and the intimation that I was in collusion with Burch against you is simply infamous.

I regret your defeat, but this attempt to make me the scape goat is as vile as it is untruthful. The truth is, with the forty votes you had, nineteen was your greatest possibility. I do not know the author of that dispatch. Senator Butler will confirm all I say. Yours very truly,

BENJAMIN H. HILL.

Hon. H. M. Watterson, Ebbitt House.

COMMENT OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

Our Washington dispatches this morning contain a letter from Senator Hill of Georgia, explaining his conduct in the matter of the election of secretary of the senate. It corrects an erroneous impression that had originally appeared in these columns. It is only just to Mr. Hill to say that his statement of the case acquits him of double-dealing, or equivocation of any sort, and to join to this the expression of regret that there should have been a publication prejudicial to him. In this connection it may be proper to state, since certain dispatches from both Washington and New York during the contest for speakership and the Tammany squabbles have been ascribed with more or less particularity to the editor of the Courier-Journal, that Mr. Henry Watterson is not responsible for that ascription, nor for the telegrams in question, having neither converted himself into a correspondent nor exercised surveillance over the correspondence of the paper during his recent visit to the two cities.

APRIL FOOL ELECTIONS.

How Carter Harrison Raised the Dust in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A large vote was polled at the municipal election to-day, the result of which will not be known until a late hour. Three tickets were in the field: the republicans, headed by A. M. Wright for mayor, the democratic and greenbackers headed by Carter H. Harrison, and the socialist headed by Dr. Ernest Schmidt, an old republican who is well known as a socialist. Dr. Schmidt is a gentleman of thorough education, and on account of the respect felt for him by old party associates he is receiving some republican votes. This division of the republicans' strength and the support of Harrison by the Times and the News render the result very doubtful.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Sixty-eight precincts out of 108 give Harrison 15,208; Wright, 12,985. Schmidt will, according to indications, poll a total of about 8,000 to 10,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The election passed off very quietly. A light vote was polled. The republicans elected 10 out of 15 aldermen, giving them a large majority in councils. They also elect 7 out of 13 supervisors. The county board will probably be democratic by a small majority. The vote shows republican gains.

Cole, republican, was undoubtedly re-elected judge of the supreme court by more than five thousand majority.

Reports from interior towns show great republican gains over last year. The whole vote of towns will probably give the republicans a greater majority than they have had for years. In Milwaukee city the republicans will control the council for the first time.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 1.—The election passed off quiet. The democrats elected six aldermen. The greenbackers elected one alderman and one remains in doubt. Mayor Fletcher was re-elected.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—At the city election yesterday, the republicans elected one and the democrats five members of the council to the upper house of the municipal assembly. Six republicans and one democrat hold over. The new council will therefore stand seven republicans and six democrats. One delegate to the lower house from each ward was also elected, but the result is not definitely decided. The republicans claim a majority of one.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The Home Rulers—The House of Lords and Reciprocity.

LONDON, April 1.—Thirty home rulers voted with the liberals in the division last night in the house of commons on Sir Charles Dilke's resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the government. The Times, which generally supports the government, says: "All that the opposition maintained was that Sir Bartle Frere had acted unjustifiably and that the course taken towards him by the government was indefensible in this contention. It will, we believe, be the general opinion that they were justified and the government's numerical victory as a moral defeat. The main question, however, of our course in south Africa remains undetermined, and must some day be discussed with the utmost care."

Lord Beaconsfield will receive, on Friday, a deputation from Liverpool, the chamber of commerce, on the silver question.

The champion sculler, Elliott, went into training at New Castle, on the Tyne, for his match with Hanlon on the 16th of June, to be rowed over the Tyne championship course for £200 a side and the championship trophy. Hanlon and Howdon were out for practice as usual yesterday. The weather continues fine. Seven to four were laid yesterday on the Cambridge university crew in their race with the Oxford crew on Saturday next.

The house of lords has agreed to a motion for an official return of British trade with the United States.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

In the house of lords to-night Lord Cottesloe, in moving for an official return of the British trade with the United States, pointed out the large balance of American trade against England and said he hoped the Americans would see the advantages of reciprocity, because while the manufacturers in the north were benefited by the high duties, it was to the interest of the producers of the south to have free trade.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rangoon says the official announcement of the defensive and waiting policy of the Indian government has proved a bad effect, as it is considered an acknowledgment of weakness. The king of Burmah has summoned all of his subjects capable of bearing arms.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says the continuance of the political disabilities of protestants in Brazil has produced much ill feeling. Common action on the part of Germany and Great Britain may ultimately be deemed expedient.

The operatives of all branches of the cotton trade in Blackburn district yesterday formally agreed to submit to a reduction of wages, provided the masters would restore both this year's and last year's reductions when trade shall have revived.

THE POINDEXTER TRIAL.

Disagreement of the Jury—The Case Set for a New Trial in April—How the Jury Voted.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The jury in the Poindexter trial, failing to agree upon a verdict, were discharged, and the case was continued until the next term of court, which commences April 7. The case was given to the jury on Thursday evening at ten minutes to eight and was under consideration until half-past ten to-night, a period of nearly fifty-one hours, during which they were brought into court eight times, each time announcing that they had failed to agree. The court continued to be densely packed up to 11 p. m., when it adjourned, the interest remaining unabated in the case up to the last moment.

In canvass by the jury ascertained that they were mainly divided on the question of punishment. Two were said to regard the homicide as involuntary manslaughter, and to fix the punishment at twelve months in jail and the imposition of a heavy fine. The remaining ten were unanimously for punishment in the penitentiary, at terms ranging from three to eighteen years. Five of the latter are reported as ascertaining the crime to be voluntary manslaughter, the punishment for which is not less than two years in the penitentiary nor more than five. The other five found the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, the punishment of which is not less than five nor more than eighteen years in the penitentiary. Several efforts were made among jurymen to compromise on a term of five years in the penitentiary, failing in which they agreed to disagree upon any other verdict.

When the jury was discharged a motion was made by counsel for the defense to allow the prisoner to bail, which was briefly argued and overruled by Judge Christian. Poindexter was therefore remanded to jail until the April term of the court.

The next jury will have to be obtained from some other locality than this city, where the panel has already been exhausted, and where everybody has formed and expressed opinions as to the merits of the case.

Baltimore Gazette.

The jury in the Poindexter case at Richmond failed to agree, but all except two were in favor of finding him guilty of a low grade of homicide, which would have sent him for a short term to the penitentiary. This poll of ten to two shows a gratifying advance in Virginia of respect for law and aversion to assassination as a means of settling misunderstandings between gentlemen. Poindexter, as we predicted, will not be punished, but he came close enough to it to warn others that public sentiment is changing.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CHANGES.

Consolidation of Leading Southern Lines.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 2.—The Courier-Journal says editorially: We print elsewhere in this issue the details of a highly important move in railroad combinations being the transfer of the securities of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad company to the Louisville and Nashville railroad company though a long and patient course of purchasing on the open market. The St. Louis and Southeastern railroad will consequently pass under the control of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company and no railroad event of such importance has occurred in the south for many years. Those acquainted with the green line and its relations to the south and west can readily estimate its significance with relief from the United States. Since railroad combinations have assumed such gigantic proportions in the north it would seem in the line of southern interests to consolidate in like manner. It is also on the tapis that the Louisville and Nashville interest will soon be in possession of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad.

Russia and Roumelia.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The Agence Russe states that according to authentic intelligence received from Erzroum the presence of Turkish troops in Roumelia even as contingent forming a part of mixed corps would inevitably give rise to disturbances.

TIENOVA, April 1.—The committee on the Bulgarian constitution has rejected the clause which makes the Prince of Bulgaria a vassal of the porte, and has declared in favor of free schools, to which parents shall be obliged to send their children.

Madame Bonaparte Dying.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Madame Bonaparte is still alive. She sank rapidly during the afternoon, but rallied somewhat later. Her physicians state that she has been dying since Thursday last, but her indomitable will has kept her alive thus far. She has no disease nor suffering, but is dying of senile decay.

Yesterday's Storm.

BOSTON, April 1.—Yesterday's storm throughout New England was the severest of the season.

NEWPORT, April 1.—The sound line boats did not leave here last night for New York. The storm during the night was unusually severe.

In the Postal Union.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HAVANA, April 2.—The government has ordered that the general post-office administration be conducted from yesterday in accordance with the convention of the international postal union signed at Paris June 1, 1878.

General Grant.

SINGAPORE, April 1.—Ex-President Grant and party have arrived here. All well. They will leave here on Friday next for Siam, Sargeon and Hong Kong.

A Serious Riot.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A serious riot occurred at the town election in Flatbush, L. I., to-day. Police were sent from Brooklyn to quell it. At last reports all was quiet.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

MR. IRA E. SMITH and Mr. Harris, of the Knoxville bar, are attending the supreme court.

THE state librarian has received some important public documents from the territory of Wyoming.

MR. FRANK HARALSON state librarian, will go to Pike county to-day to defend a prisoner accused of murder.

THE question of nets at the mouth of rivers and the use of nets extending the entire width of rivers is frequently referred to the commissioner of agriculture by those who are annoyed and injured by such conduct. There are laws against this method of capturing fish, as it destroys all chance of a permanent stock and is fast killing the shad supply. The offenders should have the law applied.

THE soil test samples distributed by the commissioner of agriculture are very much in request by farmers who wish to experiment with fertilizers. These samples are furnished gratis by the manufacturer or dealer in fertilizers, 300 pounds of each distinct brand being required by the commissioner for the purpose of soil test, in pursuance of law, the experimenters paying the freight. The distribution is about completed.

WAS THERE A RING?

A QUESTION THE PEOPLE ARE ASKING

A Reporter Strikes Out Among the Police Commissioners and Elicits a Host of Opinions Relative to the Late Election and the Quarrel Incident Thereto.

The action of the board of police commissioners had at their meeting on Monday, as detailed in these columns yesterday, was the subject of excited comment all over the city yesterday. The meeting was for the purpose of electing the police force for the ensuing two years. The list of men chosen and published was, as a matter of course, subjected to close scrutiny and gave rise to more than the usual number of complaints. The city, perhaps, has never before given tongue to its opinions upon this matter of police so vigorously as it did yesterday. The stormy and unexpected disputations in the board itself paved the way for these outside commentaries. The complaints made, we should say, were not against the newly chosen officers, but were born of the disappointments and indignation which some citizens felt over the displacement of men previously identified with the police force of the city. There were outspoken and fierce assertions made about the board of commissioners and

THE ALLEGED RING

claimed to have been formed by three of their number to control and direct the selection of the force. The circumstances tending to establish the charge made by Police Commissioner Mahoney that such a combination existed were held to tenaciously and so woven into an argument that tended to convince many of the reality of the charge.

The fact that old and experienced officers, against whom no complaints had been lodged, were thrust aside to make places for new comers, the fact that some of the new officers were relatives of councilmen of thecity and that nearly one-half of the force had been dismissed to make room for outsiders, were deemed sufficient reasons for the suspicion that there was "something rotten in Denmark." The further fact that the entire force, with two or three exceptions, was chosen by the solid votes of three certain commissioners was taken by many as convincing proof of the charge of conspiracy. It is claimed that such harmony of choice and judgment is wholly unparalled in such affairs.

WAS THERE A RING?

Sopersistent was the belief in the "ring" charge among some of our citizens that we sought to probe the entire matter to the bottom and learn what foundation there was for this grave accusation. To the extent possible we have sought the needed information and lay it before the public for their own decision. The board of police commissioners is a body of officers chosen by the council, under the charter, for the government of our police affairs. They are sworn to a solemn and impartial discharge of their duties and any misfeasance and malfeasance is punishable after a manner pointed out by the law. Theirs are public acts and open to the closest scrutiny.

Below we give the results of our investigations yesterday:

COMMISSIONER DODD EXPLAINS.

Commissioner G. T. Dodd, the chairman of the board, was called upon at his place of business and in reply to the queries of our reporter gave, in substance, the following as his statement of the affair:

"In yesterday's report of the police election I notice that charges were made against some of the commissioners as having formed a ring. We met at our room as usual for the purpose of electing the police force, proceeding as usual by taking up the old list as has been our custom heretofore. In discussing the respective merits of the applicants for captains and and patrolmen, I gave, as I thought, good and substantial reasons why Flynn, White and West should not be re-elected captains. The board will remember that in Captain Flynn's case, I objected two years ago to his election, for the reason that he was unable to write up his monthly report intelligently, but at Mr. Mahoney's earnest solicitation he was elected. Our next move was to elect the private policemen. Every thing went along smoothly until Mr. Clarke's name was called, which for the time was passed. Before Clarke's name was called, however, McCrary, Chaffin, Menkin and others had been called and passed in the same way. Mr. Mahoney raising no objections until the first Irisman's name had been reached. It was the right of any member of the board to recall the name before the election was over, which, in this particular case, was afterwards done and Mr. Clarke elected. The moment, however, that his name was passed, Mr. Mahoney cried out that it had been done because he was an Irishman, although at the same time that a ring had been formed. This was the first intimation that I had of a ring. Mr. Hancock here stated that Mr. Mahoney had promised him that if he would vote for (who are both Irishmen) Flynn and Connolly that he (Mahoney) would vote for Aldridge, and either White or West. Mr. Mahoney admitted to the board that he had made this proposition. This is all that I know of the alleged ring, of which Mahoney seems to have been the would be originator. Of course I had my opinion as to who would make the best officers and voted accordingly, though in many cases did not know who I would vote for until the morning of the election, and until I had seen the applicants. I voted for those whom I believed best suited for the position, and in acting against some did so for good and substantial reasons. I could give these reasons if necessary and satisfy any one who may have any doubts as to my motives. You are aware that some people are not satisfied unless they can carry everything their own way, and to do so would become a party to any kind of a ring but when their schemes are defeated will cry aloud in denunciation of it. I believe that the present force is the best that Atlanta has ever had."

Commissioner Dodd is perfectly serene, and satisfied with the force as it stands.

AS TO COMMISSIONER GOLDSMITH.

After chasing the busy doctor through the rain half a day he was finally overhauled and gave our reporter these views:

"I am not a member of any 'ring,' but I had frequent consultations with some of the members of the board. I understood our object to be to elect the very best men, out of the large number of good men applying for positions, on the force. This was certainly my object. I had one consultation, if not more, with Messrs. Mahoney and Dodd. Upon a list of names of the old force, furnished each member of the board, Mr. Dodd had noted objections to several of the men. This he exhibited to Mr. Mahoney and myself. I understood Mr. Mahoney to agree with Mr. Dodd in his objections to certain men. I think we differed but little in our views. Mr. Mahoney was, if I am not mistaken, opposed to the re-election of one if not two, of the old captains, and many of the old men. The objections made against these officers and men, in many instances, had no reference whatever to their characters. A man may be unfit for the position of policeman and at the same time be unapproachable in character.

"I believe the force elected a good one. The people demand the best men, and while the commissioners may defer in selecting these, I believe the result will be accomplished even if some good men failed to be elected—among them some of my friends."

Commissioner Goldsmith repudiates every idea of a "bargain" in the matter, and is satisfied that he did his duty and that what he did will be to the benefit of the force.

COMMISSIONER HANCOCK,

the new commissioner, who is charged to have been the third man in the "ring," was not found and his statement cannot be given here. His friends claim that he made no combination or promises beyond what he was authorized to do, and that his action in all that pertained to the election was above the taint of suspicion.

COMMISSIONER CLARKE,

editor of the Post, was found in his office, but did not care to elaborate upon the subject. He was not on the winning side and feels that there was not fair play around the board.

"I do not say," said he, "that there was a 'ring' formed, but I do say there was a remarkably clear understanding between Commissioners Dodd, Goldsmith and Hancock. For Commissioner Mahoney or myself to nominate a man was to slaughter him. The three voted solidly for each other's nominees until the whole force was completed."

"It was a regular 8 to 5 piece of business!

"The next morning after his election upon the board Commissioner Hancock had introduced himself to me and attempted to make an agreement whereby I should vote for Aldridge, his brother-in-law, for a captaincy. That was his chief desire. Mr. Dodd wanted Starnes made a captain and Dr. Goldsmith wanted Thomas in a like position. You will note that they all three are captains by the votes of the three commissioners named.

"There is a coincidence in all this, the beauty of which you can at once perceive."

Commissioner Clarke does not desire to have the controversy prolonged, although he feels that the purposes for which the board was constituted have been ignored in this successful scheme to control the affairs of the department by the voice of three members of that body "who have a pretty clear understanding" existing between them.

COMMISSIONER MAHONEY

was inclined to be reticent upon the subject, and was evidently in the full enjoyment of a big disgust when our reporter approached him. He was so thoroughly outraged by the results of the affair that he did not care to make it worse by talking about it.

He says the opposition to his wishes began when he opposed the reduction of the pay of the force. It was Messrs. Dodd and Goldsmith who figured out the present salary list and urged its adoption upon the council. Mr. Mahoney and Colonel Clarke opposed it and this opposition, he claims, led to the results of Monday.

"If I were to tell you the whole truth of the matter, as I understand it," said Mr. Mahoney, "it would read like a fable and surprise and disgust the whole city."

Mr. Mahoney has stated that the proceedings in the board had been about correctly given by us, and that they showed collusion upon the part of the three commissioners named to make up the force without consulting the other two members, one of whom was himself.

Mr. Mahoney further stated that for all the charges he had made against the commissioners he could produce the proof, not only to their promises but as to their agreements. He says that on Monday morning Goldsmith and Hancock held

A CAUCUS AT THE CAPITOL

in the rooms of Comptroller-General Goldsmith upon the subject of who should be upon the force, and that a certain merchant of Whitehall street acted as courier between them and Commissioner Dodd.

As to his office to Hancock he does not deny it, but says it was in response to one previously made to him by Mr. Hancock and was done in order to break into the combination that he had learned had been formed.

He asserts that he was informed, ten days ago, that the four captains had been decided upon just as they were elected. He thinks it strange that this fact should have become so public without the aid of the three commissioners.

Mr. Mahoney thinks that the board is a place "where everything goes on harmoniously so long as one does what the others want him to do." He is decidedly opposed to the new methods developed on Monday, and if put to the proof, declares that he will make good his charges to the satisfaction of the community. He is certainly convinced in his own mind of the reality of the "ring" arrangement.

WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT IT?

The "solid three" are as contented as mice in a meal-tub, and show no disposition to get their head up about the affair. They simply feel that they have won the fight and rule the roost. The other two commissioners are mad; the rejected policemen are mad; all their friends are mad; a large number of citizens are mad; the big end of the people don't appear to take a cent's worth of stock in what they deem a tempest in a tea-pot. Now, what are you going to do about it?

Will the council investigate the commissioners?

Will the commissioners investigate themselves?

Will the council look and see what part its members had in the row?

Will the people demand a showing of hands, a new deal, or a clean sweep of the board of commissioners?

All these things, and more, are rumored and still there are people who are not happy.

We present the matter as we find it. It is certainly deplorable that such a state of feeling should follow the action of the board, and we trust that the people may find the way to a pacification of the matter in the above narrative of the situation.

Addresses to the Force.

CHAIRMAN DODD'S ADDRESS.

To the Police Force of Atlanta.—Gentlemen: You have been selected from a large number of respectable and worthy applicants to fill the responsible positions of officials of the peace and morals of our city, and it remains with you to prove yourselves worthy or unworthy of the high trust to which you have been assigned.

It is expected of you to strict obedience to all rules and regulations governing the force, cultivate rigidly all the laws of the city within your jurisdiction, and conduct yourselves generally in a manner becoming policemen and gentlemen.

We are also aware of our responsibility as commissioners, and it has been our aim to select such men as in our judgment would reflect credit on themselves and upon whom they serve. If we have err'd in a single selection, it will be the duty of the chief to report it to the board and let the city be relieved of his services at once.

The office of chief is no ordinary one, and should be filled by a man who knows his duty and is not afraid by reason of public opinion or otherwise to execute it. He should command respect, and a strict obedience to all rules and regulations, for in this way alone can the force be brought to any degree of efficiency.

The captains will be held to a strict accountability for the conduct of the men under their respective commands, and are expected to be vigilant in seeing that every man does his whole duty. A failure on their part to observe this rule will be sufficient grounds for a trial and removal from office.

The force should consist of men of irreproachable characters, upright in all their dealings, prompt in the discharge of their pecuniary obligations, conversing no oaths which they are unable to pay, and by their good conduct and example command the confidence and respect of the entire community. It has been our sole aim to select men of this character, and we trust that you may prove yourselves worthy of our confidence. A policeman, above all others, should not be addicted to the use of intoxicating drink, and should never enter a bar-room either while on duty or off, except in the discharge of his duty. For it is in these places that nearly all the evils that affect society are generated and are the primary cause of two-thirds of the murders that are becoming so alarmingly frequent.

It is the imperative duty of a policeman to report to the proper authorities, and have bound over to the superior court any party, (no matter who), when found with a pistol, or any other deadly weapon upon his person, and go before the first grand jury that sits and let justice be meted out to those offenders of law and order. A failure to do so will subject the officer to a discharge. There is another evil which it seems to have been nearly overlooked, and that is the existence of numerous gambling dens in the very heart of our city. It is here we are informed that men who work diligently through the week are "roped in" on Saturday nights and there robbed of their hard earnings on which their families are dependent for bread. It is true that the law does not empower you to force an entrance into these dens of iniquity, but they should claim your special attention and, if possible, bring the parties to justice.

We understand that another species of gambling is being extensively practiced and that is the selling of lottery tickets contrary to the law of Georgia, and if discovered should be given the same direction as the others.

To be a good policeman it is requisite that he be respectful to his superior officers, polite and attentive to the calls and inquiries of all our citizens alike, and above all, remember that you are the servants of the people and not their masters.

G. T. DODD, Chairman.

CHIEF ANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

To the Police Force—The address of our honorable chairman has so completely covered all points necessary for your instruction that it leaves me little to say. I shall expect each man of the force to do his whole duty faithfully, promptly and efficiently, and at all times to use his best efforts to suppress vice and immorality.

If at any time you find parties violating the laws of the state or city, you must take cognizance of the same, and bring the offenders to the bar of justice. Violators of law must be made amenable to law. In your intercourse with citizens you must be polite and affable at all times; respectful to your officers, and polite and courteous to each other, avoiding all things that would induce ill feeling to each other. Be careful while doing your duty not to sink the gentleman in the policeman. I sincerely trust that each of you may so discharge your duty as to meet the approbation of the board and your officers also. I shall regret exceedingly should it become my duty to arraign any one of you for any dereliction.

I shall always be ready to advise you as to your duty, and shall demand a faithful discharge of the same.

CITY REFORM.

WHAT MR. GOODWIN PROPOSES.

The Floating Debt Must be Funded—The Sinking Fund Should be Lessened and the Bonds Put at Six Per Cent.—What Mr. Patterson Thin

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 2, 1879.

REMOVE a republican from office and he immediately becomes either an invalid or an orphan.

GENERAL GORDON appeared in the senate yesterday for the first time during the present session.

THE public debt is rapidly increasing under the republican administration of Mr. John Sherman.

THE disease known as the Blaine sunstroke will become popular in the best republican society before the season is over.

LIVERPOOL is moving in the matter of the remonetization of silver. A deputation of the chamber of commerce will wait on Lord Beaconsfield Friday.

THE democrats in congress should keep their temper. They can afford to sit back and smile at the attempts of the bull-dozers of the minority to interrupt legislation.

NEW ORLEANS will obey the mandamus and levy a tax for the purpose of paying her bondholders, but the citizens say there is no power to enforce its collection. All this shows a very sad state of affairs.

THE senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a steel refrigerating vessel for the purpose of disinfecting vessels and cargoes from infected ports.

THE widow Oliver talks of appealing from the decision of the judge, which was in favor of the gay Mr. Cameron. The judge deliberated three hours before he could convince himself that Simon is really innocent.

THE northern republicans lose no opportunity to warn the south against the northern democrats. If the republicans will let the moon alone, the moon will let them alone. They can hardly spare the time and space necessary to give the democrats such advice as the occasion would seem to warrant.

THE people of Tennessee will soon vote upon the proposition that the state debt be adjusted on a fifty-cent. basis, with four per cent. interest. They will ratify it, but it is very uncertain whether the bondholders will accept it. The latter are holding out for a sixty-cent. basis, with five per cent. interest.

THE adjournment of congress from Saturday until Tuesday indicates a short session, and a disposition to avoid the transaction of general business. The adjournment cut off the greenbackers and all others who were loaded up with bills, for Monday is the day for the presentation of new business.

BELFORD, of Colorado—whoever he may be—says that Mr. Hayes may yield, but the republicans—never. It was very thoughtful of Belford to admit that Mr. Hayes and Mr. Rogers may finally conclude not to obstruct the will of a majority of the people as constitutionally expressed through congress. Belford appears to be a very cool man.

THE telegraph tells us that Belford, of Colorado, made a speech in the house yesterday against the section of the army appropriation bill forbidding the use of troops at the polls. We have no complaint to make of this, but who the dickens is Belford? Some of these congressmen seem to have forgotten that judicious advertising always pays.

THE speech of Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, in the house yesterday, was the best that has thus far been delivered on the democratic side. It was a calm, clear vigorous presentation of the case from a constitutional point of view, unanswerable as to its logic and irresistible as to its conclusions. Instead of replying to the rant and sputter about revolution, Mr. Hurd argued like a statesman.

WHEN a republican representative appears on the streets of Washington making his way toward the capitol, and having the appearance of a man who is endeavoring to conceal a last year's bustle about his person, no undue excitement follows. Even the street car drivers know that his coat-tails are padded with the manuscript details of a harmless speech which he fondly hopes the campaign committee will aid him in circulating.

THE debate in the house yesterday on the army appropriation bill was long, laborious, boisterous and somewhat bitter. The democrats managed to get the republican donkey by the ears and led him around the arena to the delight of the gallery. Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, gave Conger, the great objector, a couple of diffs under the short ribs, and then proceeded to make a very neat and patriotic speech.

Our elaborate replies which the democrats feel called upon to make to charges of revolution, etc., become. They should be answered by the assumption that the people of the country does not value the vaporings of these blatherskites at their true worth. The democrats represent a majority of the people, and if it is revolution to meet the desires of the people, then the sooner there is revolution the better.

WHEN the republican statesmen in congress get to reading their speeches from manuscript, then you may know there is going to be trouble. There is no finer or more impressive landscape view on earth than the spectacle of a watery-eyed republican, with an unfinished gesture as big as a Chinese fan in his left hand, the other clutching his manuscript and his memory making frantic excursions up and down the page in the vain attempt to discover where he left off. If this isn't calculated to bring on revolution, then the country is comparatively safe.

IT is not unlikely that the debate on the army bill in the house will last all this week, but the democrats do not intend that it shall extend into next week. They propose to let the republicans exhaust their wind over the legislative bill, which involves the very questions that are being discussed this week in connection with the army bill. The republicans are counting upon the defeat of the army bill in the senate, because debate cannot be limited in that body by a call for the previous question. This little game will be spoiled, after allowing a reasonable time for debate, by a vote to "sit the bill out."

BEFORE the Wallace committee, yesterday, Mr. F. A. Handy, of Richmond, testified that he was employed in the post-office. He received one of the Georgeous Gorham's circulars asking for contributions to the republican corruption fund, but did not respond thereto. Shortly thereafter Mr. Handy's official head dropped into Gorham's basket, and the victim very naturally concluded that his failure to contribute was the cause of his untimely taking off. The Georgeous Gorham will have several other little coincidences to explain before he recovers from the shock that hustled him out of his senatorial office.

MR. DAVIS, in his recently published remarks to a reporter of the Boston Herald, very justly disclaims the responsibility of the war between the states which the bloody-shirt republicans are so anxious to fix upon him. The organs of radical thought at the north, with great injustice to the people of the south, strive to clothe Mr. Davis with dignities that do not belong to him. So far from leading the south into war, he was merely a leaf in a storm. So was Toombs. So was Yancey. So were all the southern statesmen who, upon ordinary occasions, were regarded as leaders. There were those in the south who doubted the policy of secession, but none who doubted the right. It may suit the humor of the organs to clothe Mr. Davis with the full dignity of responsibility, but they may as well be informed now that he and every other leader are far less responsible than the people of the south who persisted in upholding their convictions against the most terrible odds.

Cabinet Officers in Congress.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, has introduced in the senate a bill providing that the heads of the executive departments of the government shall occupy seats on the floor of congress. The measure, should it become a law, entitles the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior, the postmaster-general and the attorney-general to seats on the floor of the senate and house of representatives with the right to participate in debate on matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules and limitations as may be prescribed by the two houses. The bill further provides that the members of the cabinet shall attend the sessions of the houses on certain days in each week for the information asked by resolution in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules. It is suggested, furthermore, by Mr. Pendleton that the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house shall keep notice-books in which shall be entered, at the request of any member any resolution requiring information from any of the executive departments, or any question intended to be propounded to any of the heads of departments relating to public affairs or the business pending before the senate or the house of representatives, together with the name of the member and the day when the same will be called up. The member giving notice of such resolution or question shall at the same time give notice that the same will be called up in the senate on the following Tuesday or Friday, or in the house of representatives on the following Monday or Thursday; though no such resolution or question shall be called up, except by unanimous consent, within less than three days after notice shall have been given. The secretary of the senate, or the clerk of the house of representatives, shall, on the same day on which notice is entered, transmit to the principal officer of the department a copy of the resolution or question, together with the name of the member proposing the same, and of the day when it will be called up in the senate or house of representatives. In the senate on Tuesday and Friday of each week, or house of representatives on Monday and Thursday of each week, before any other business shall be taken up, except by unanimous consent, the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in the order in which they have been entered upon the notice-book for that day. The member offering a resolution may state succinctly the object and scope, and the reasons for desiring the information, and the secretary of the proper department may rely, giving the information or the reasons why the same should be withheld, and then the senate or house of representatives shall vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn or postponed. In putting any question to the heads of departments, no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any fact stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such question, and in answering such question the secretary, the attorney-general, and the postmaster-general, shall not debate the matter to which the same refers, nor state facts or opinions other than those necessary to explain the answer.

In our opinion the change proposed by Senator Pendleton is a good one. It is a step in the direction of reform; it is a return to a custom that commends itself to the judgment of those who are growing tired of the inefficiency of our legislation. At one period in our legislative history the heads of departments appeared upon the floor of congress to give information and to reply to questions, but at present laws are proposed and passed without consultation with the heads of departments and without adequate information. The members of the cabinet are required by law to make annual reports, but not one congressman in ten pays any attention to the reports or the recommendations that accompany them. When information is wanted, a resolution is passed by either house calling upon the secretary to furnish it. His answer is confined to specific replies, is printed and then forgotten. In addition to this, individual members who desire information for their own use haunt the departments and take up much of the time of clerks and others.

Under Mr. Pendleton's plan all this would be done away with. Notice would be given to the secretaries and they would attend the sitting of congress upon a particular day to answer the questions asked them. Their answers would suggest other questions, the questions suggest explanations, and all the desired information would be given in a shape at once compact and authentic. As far as we can see now, the best interests of the country would be subserved by the adoption of Mr. Pendleton's proposed bill.

EX-REPUBLICAN office-holders should not venture out into the weather. They are likely to need a physician at any moment.

THE Philadelphia organs, in their report of the proceedings of the Wallace committee, are careful to exclude the testimony damaging to their party. If Jeems Redpath edited them they couldn't be more exact in suppressing facts.

IF the editor of the Cleveland Herald should fail to get the nomination for lieutenant-governor, some of the profane paragraphers will have vague allusions to "Mister Fogg."

IF California is really serious in her talk about secession, Corporal Kernan is at her service. He is not in anybody's way down here, but we will soon get tired of being amused by the ridiculous antics of a secessionist who served in the union army during the war. The fellow will be a curiosity for a couple of months and then the south will want to give him a cold potato and let him go.

NO ONE would marvel should it be discovered that Currie and Corporal Kernan, the renowned Ohio secessionist, served in the same platoon of the federal army.

ONCE more we call upon Sergeant Bates to shake off his lethargy, march down to Mississippi and defiantly shake the flag of our union in the face of the bloody-minded Ohio secessionist who is making a spectacle of himself.

CONGER should restrain himself. The back-door of one of his blood-vessels might cave in.

THE appointment of Andrew D. White as minister to Berlin is claimed as another victory for Grant by the bummers. Poor Mr. Grant is entitled to victories of that sort. The fact that the Cornell man is for Grant may help Mr. White, but it won't help Grant.

PROVIDED it is done at once we are in favor of the democrats in the senate providing Kellogg with a free pass to Louisiana.

NOTHING better illustrates the calm, conservative temper of the people of Mississippi than the fact that they allow an Ohio carpet-bagger, who is working in the interest of the bloody-shirt republicans, to carry on the manufacture of radical campaign material in their midst.

ANDREW D. WHITE, our new minister to Berlin, said some time ago that Grant "is profiting greatly by his European tour." This is true. All his expenses are paid, and he has the felicity of knowing that before he returns he will have tested every free lunch route laid out by modern explorers.

WE agree with our esteemed bloody-shirt contemporaries that democratic caucuses are bad things—for republicans.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean and the other stalwart organs are encouraging secession by carefully reprinting the able arguments of Corporal Kernan. At this rate the demoralization of the nation will soon be complete.

WE are glad it is Colonel Fogg and not Editor Cowles who wants to be lieutenant-governor of Ohio. Editor Cowles is too romantic.

EBENEZER LEATHERS, a tough citizen of New Hampshire, has had his name changed to Rutherford B. Hayes. If he will now apply for papers of naturalization in Ohio, he can probably get a postmaster's place somewhere in this broad and fertile land. Mr. Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration, who, among his other duties, prepares Mr. Hayes's autographs, should lose no time in shipping Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of New Hampshire, a letter of welcome and of approval. Neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Rogers has lived in vain.

"THE country," says the New York Tribune, "cries 'stick?'" The country has long ago sipped all the "t" out of that exclamation, and now the cry is "sick!"

A BLOODY-SHIRT organ intimates that no republican's title to a seat in the present congress "is worth its weight in confederate currency if any democrat has persuaded himself that it would be a nice thing to contest it." Precedent, you know. It's funny how embarrassing these little matters become in the hands of an opposing party. This is one of the saddest results of politics. There ought to be some law against precedent.

THE stalwart ex-office-holders of the senate don't seem to brace up as they should. We trust Colonel French is better now.

OUR esteemed contemporary of the New York Tribune is greatly worried over the fact that the democratic caucus controls the senate. Ah, well! If it wasn't a democratic caucus it would be a republican caucus, and the country, greatly to its credit, said it was tired of the latter. The matter has gone so far now that we hardly know how the Tribune is to be quieted. The editor should have filed his protest before the Georgeous Gorham disappeared through the coal-hole.

OLD man Hoar ought to get mad and resign. Then the democrats would feel cut up.

FATHER TAFT is not bounding along in Ohio with as much rapidity as formerly.

EFFUGY SARGENT misunderstood Mr. Hayes on the Chinese bill, and it is more than likely that the implacables have misunderstood him with respect to the repeal of certain partisan legislation affecting elections. In this event, the two Chandlers will need the services of beautifully upholstered ambulances.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE chief object of the professional walker is to get his gait money.

THE way they put it in Texas: "Porter played Diplomacy and Currie played h—l!"

MOST frequently where there is a will the lawyers can still make away with the estate.

WHEN the policeman wants to tell a "vag." to move on, he remarks: "You are three laps behind yourself!"

WHEN the Duke of Connaught met his bride at the yacht with a kiss, was it a Connaught ical collision?

WALT. WHITMAN is to lecture on Abraham Lincoln. We hope, however, this second assassination will be prevented.

IN a "smiling" match between Colfax and a Florida alligator the Indiana statesman is six smiles ahead.

THUS much in favor of the Zulus—they have no hip-pockets and carry no concealed weapons.

IF the north would have the southern people angry with Jeff. Davis they should vote him a pension and get him to accept it.

"GATH" has one virtue left, although a negative one. He does not peg his letters with Roman numerals.

THE average female pedestrian could not hold up to run a sewing machine a mile and a half in four days for any amount of gate money.

SENATOR BEN HILL visited the White house the other day, greatly to the terror of the amiable Rogers, p. s. of the administration.

SO long as the goddess of liberty does not put on a bloomer costume woman will think she has a right to go into politics.

APROPOS of General Toombs going to Texas to make an address at a fair, we would state that he owns enough land in that state to support a first-class fair of his own.

GOD Galusha Grow is happy. Something he did as speaker has been rescued from oblivion and cited as a precedent. Still he would rather be a postmaster than a precedent.

CARTER HARRISON, ex-congressman, enlogist of the marine band, democratic and greenback nominee, is also the Tilden candidate for mayor of Chicago.

THE colored people of Atlanta are loudly praising Mrs. Senator Gordon for her generous refusal to prosecute the little colored pick-pocket who robbed her on the streets in Washington a few days ago.

"OLD SI."

He Delivers His Views on the Pistol Carrying Mania.

Old Si picked up a dime that he accidentally found just where he had laid it down when returning us some change a few moments before, and then, as he reached the door, remarked:

"Ef dese hyar jedges an' newspapers keeps on talkin' like dey do, dar's gwine ter be er moughty change in men's fashins in dis part ob de lan' 'fore long!"

"Do you think so?"

"Wy, dar'll be er onsalerble stock ob breeches wid hip pockits in dem ter sabe shop twixt dis an' sun-set 'fore Christmas time!"

"You mean that they will break up the pistol-carrying practice?"

"Dat's de plan! Dis ting ob gwine 'roun' loded up wid han'-muskitry like dey wuz 'spectin' news ob de nex' wah on ebery trane is gotter play out! Hit's gittin' mos' too onincouspresent!"

"Well, you know the old saying that 'in times of peace prepare for war'?"

"Yas, I kno's dat, too; but ter my min' dat means ter buy up pervishuns an forridge, an' not ter keep in practis fer de inemy by makin' a bull's-eye in de pit ob yer nabor's stummick!"

"That is very true; besides the habit keeps down needed immigration."

"Dat hit do, but, den, hit ain't so much de immergrashun dat's perverted ez de cumergrashun dat's kumpelled dat I'se lookin' arter. Dis hyar suddinly handlin' er man er led kupon fer de onlimited jurney by de 'underground route ar' what's ruinin' dis country! An' de sooner dat our treets ain't named 'Six Shooter avenue' an' 'Shot-Gun alley' de sooner dis lamill be wuss crowdid wid fokes dan ar minstral show an' grave-yard lots cum down fum wah-prices, yer heah me?"

And then the old man slid out without leaving a due-bill for the dime.

IN GENERAL.

—Senator Conkling has seen his fifty-first birthday.

—Mr. Ruskin's health is said to be completely restored.

—Joe Jefferson is now playing the most successful engagement at Washington that he has ever had in that city.

—Tom Scott has given Walt Whitman a free pass to California. He can now take a loaf and invite his soul.

—So many females are going into pedestrianism that by and by the cock of the walk will have no chance.

—One report is that thirty-five members want to speak on the army bill, and it is certain that the number is large.

—The distinguished French journalist, M. Eugene Revelland, thinks France will become Protestant within forty years.

—Advices from Sierra Leone represent that the French have annexed the English Island of Matacong, on the coast of Africa.

—The number of scarlet fever cases in New York is increasing. Last week's mortuary report shows 206 cases (68 fatal) against 119 the week before.

—The king of Belgians has purchased a handsome chateau in the suburbs of Brussels for the reception of the Empress Carlotta.

—The Treasury department reports that the number of standard silver dollars coined to date is $21,661,274. Of this number $6,995,676 are in circulation, leaving $15,666,198 now on hand.

—The report is that General Ewing is to be the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. The greenbackers and democrats hold their conventions the same day at Columbus.

—The Birmingham Republican tells of a distracted man going out to let the dew fall on his forehead, and coming in wiping it off his moustache. There is something queer about this.

—Columbus Upson, whom the democrats of the sixth Texas district have nominated as Congressman Schleicher's successor, has the reputation of being the best criminal lawyer in the state.

—Romeo and Juliet has been translated into Bengali, and The Tempest is undergoing a similar transformation. The Veronese lovers become in this version Ajaysinha and Nalinsvadi.

Full soon will violets repose,
Under the woodland fill,
And soon the balmy, crimson rose
Will gem the window sill—
In an old tomato can.

—Rabindra Nath Chfonlele.

—The government of the French republic has decided to present the Prince of Wales with a service of Sevres china, in commemoration of the great service he rendered as president of the British section of the exhibition of 1878.

—Mr. J. H. Haverly has engaged Mr. Lester Wallack for 28 performances in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, Mr. Wallack's natural repugnance to going away from New York being mitigated by large pecuniary inducements.

I am going to a ball.
Baby mine, baby mine!
Don't you think I look small,
Baby mine, baby mine!
"Dad," will stay at home with you,
He will spank you if you do—
Spank you till you're black and blue,
Baby mine baby mine!

—Scribner.

—An old-fashioned lady wants to know why the graduates of Vassar and other female colleges always have their ages printed after their names in reports of alumni meetings—Miss L. Smith, graduate, '76; Miss Jones, vice president ('80); Mrs. Robinson, secretary ('78), etc., etc.

—Most families would willingly pay five per cent. of their inheritance to save from exposure the grinning skeletons in their closets. But among the few heirlooms which Commodore Vanderbilt divided equally among his children was a skin tougher than the rhinoceros. Perhaps in the protracted contest before the surrogate they have found what they call pleasure. There is no accounting for tastes.—Utica Observer.

—It is told of James Russell Lowell that when he was last in Rome a mendicant monk met the poet in the Corso one day and asked for a contribution to repair a monastery. "You should not ask me for aid," remarked Lowell in choice Tuscan, "for I am a heretic." "That makes no difference," replied the astute friar; "your money is orthodox." The poet appreciated the witticism and made the contribution asked.

—An elephant-keeper at Central Park, New York, is under arrest for cruelty, the charge being that he ran a red-hot bar of of iron into an elephants mouth and subsequently into his trunk. While this particular allegation is denied the keeper admits that instant and cruel measures must be taken when the elephants show a disposition to be ugly. To subject the elephant Romeo, Stuart Craven, his keeper, used to fire buckshot into his trunk from two shotguns, one gun being loaded while the other was being emptied. It is said seven pounds of shot were taken from the animal's trunk when he died.

—His little imperial highness, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch, of Russia, is, considering his age—four months—an expensive person. He has a household of fifteen people, and 18,125 roubles are allowed for his highness's table. It reminds a liberal of the days of the Emperor Nicholas, who asked one morning for some tallow for application to a sore foot. Years afterward a minister of the imperial household investigated an item of 100 pounds of tallow which appeared in the weekly accounts of the emperor's personal necessities; whereupon it was discovered that for ten whole years this amount had been charged weekly. Had not his majesty once used half an ounce?

—Thomas Hardin, who is the only rival of William Black for the honor of being the most popular of recent English novelists, is thirty eight years old and was educated in a provincial village, becoming, as on might fancy from his figures of speech, the apprentice of a country architect. In London, however, he became a student under Bloomfield and a disciple of the Gothic school. He won prizes in architecture, and studied to be an art critic. Finally he chose fiction.

—The following nationalities live under the sceptre of the czar of Russia: Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Finns, Estons, Samoyeds, Laplanders, Osriacks, Tunguz, Yakuta, Kamtchadales, Tartars, Baskikirs, Kirguiz, Kalmuks, Tcherkessi, Ossettini, Lesguini, Armenien, Lithaner, Tchuvashi, Ugalenzi, Coloshen, Tohukchi, Grusini, Corinki, Eskimos, Yucagniri, Lopari, Truchmen, Koreis, Vaguls, Tchapogiri, Tchekchenzi, Gipsies, Hebrews and Menonites. Each of these speaks its own language, which is foreign to all the the others.

—The number of cows in the United States, says the London Family Herald, is over 15,000,000, which is six times the number in Great Britain, over twice the number in France, two and a half times more than in Prussia, and more than there are in the countries of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland combined, although these countries together contain four times the population of the United States. The proportion of cows to the inhabitants in the great republic is twenty-three to each one hundred persons.

—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Saratov, Russia, whither he went in search of the plague, suspecting that its ravages were greatly exaggerated, that he has been unable to hear of any sickness in the city or find the graves of the thousands who were reported to have died of the epidemic. Of the 45,000 inhabitants in the province of Astrakhan but 340 were victims of the plague, and on March 3, the date of his letter, no case had been reported for sixteen days. He says the villagers objected strongly to General Melikoff's orders to clean the towns, because they use the dirt as fuel and regarded it as their property. Plague or no plague, however, he found trade utterly stagnant.

—Quite a business is done in London, England, in portable gas. Gas there has become a regular article of commerce, and is sent to customers all over the country. People in country villages or in country residences have their dwellings fitted up with the usual gas fixtures, and the gas comes in copper vessels just as soda-water is sent to the druggists here. All the German railroads use portable gas with great success. Even in the city of London some persons prefer to get gas in this way in preference to using it from the mains, as in that form they know just how much they are paying for, which is not always the case when the gas is supplied through a meter.

—There are two nerves, known as the fifth pair, which are distributed to the skin of the head and to the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose and mouth. These nerves are closely connected with the heart and vessels, and by stimulating their branches, the circulation may be influenced, as in the case of fainting. It is a curious fact that people of all nations are accustomed, when in any difficulty, to stimulate one or another branch of the fifth nerve and quicken their mental process. Thus some persons, when puzzled, scratch their heads; others rub their foreheads, and others stroke or pull their beards, thus stimulating the occipital, frontal or mental branches of those nerves. Many Germans, when thinking, have a habit of stilking their fingers against their noses, and thus stimulating the nasal cutaneous branches.

—Mrs. Julia Hay Cameron, who died recently in the Island of Ceylon, not only left a brilliant social position, but was distinguished for what the London Times calls "her perfectly original and unique photographic work and subject pictures, in which, after a flaring fashion of her own, forfeiting the sharpness of definition which ordinary photographers strive for, and which is one of the things artists most dislike in photographic portraiture, and having the advantage of sitters usually distinguished for intellectual gifts or personal graces, she produced a series of heads and groups quite unique in their suggestiveness, the most picture-like photographs certainly which have been given to the world, and some of them among the best extant portraits of their distinguished originals, which include, among a host of other notables, the Poet Laureate, Sir Henry Taylor, Sir John Herschel, Herr Joachim, Mr. Spedding and Rev Mr. Brookfield."

Jefferson Davis.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has again broken silence, and his time in a vein of which even the most malignant of his enemies an I traducers can find little to censure. Those only will find cause of complaint who hold him to be par excellence the head of the "lost cause"—its only living exponent and political martyr. Such persons may feel a pang of disappointment that Mr. Jefferson Davis, the other day in the New York Herald in regard to the secession movement is apologetic vein:

"It is generally believed in the north that I am chiefly responsible for the great calamity—the war. Was but one of a vast body of the sanest and honest responsible that thousands of others. The war would have taken place without me as surely as it did with me."

This is strictly true and it has been our reason for defending Mr. Davis when he has been singled out for special abuse as the author of what is now called the great calamity. There is certainly nothing defiant in this; nothing defiant in his tone when the alcoholic eloquence of Z. Chandler horrified Hour nor Blaine. Mr. Davis modestly declined to be considered as the great power of secession to call him the "arch traitor" and to assume that he carried the whole southern people into the great calamity is to give him a power far greater influence than he ever wielded. Speaking to his interviewer of personal affairs, Mr. Davis said he accepted the situation as decided by arbitrament of the sword, and that he was grateful for the future of the country. He did not believe there was any way to increase for sectional estrangement or that there could be any hereafter. Surely even Z. Chandler can find nothing treasonable in this and, indeed, he is very unfortunate for the speaker that he made his great speech against Jefferson Davis, which threw the stalwarts into such centasies, before this interview appeared. It would have deprived it of half its force. The conclusion Mr. Davis gives us may assure your people that I have no unkindness in my heart to them or any of the people of the States that put the devil they have painted me. I have neither horns nor hoofs, and if they knew me they would find I am very much like one of themselves." Z. Chandler's heart would be hard indeed should he reject this touching appeal on the part of Mr. Davis to be considered a man and a brother.

Kentucky's Reputation at Stake.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is but one thing to be done. Kentucky owes it to the civilization of the epoch in which we live, no less than to herself, that a speedy trial be held, and that the law, violated in its sanctity, shall be vindicated and executed without technical let or hindrance. The individuality of the unfortunate Buford, who has brought this terrible calamity upon himself and his household, contributes upon us, sinks to nothing. It is not to be thought of. Behind him the stern image of justice stalks in robes as white as snow, and to these robes clings the memories of the past, which embolie our history, the necessities of the present which shape our destiny, and the hopes of the future which enshrine the independence and the security of our corps as the surest guarantees of popular liberty and happiness. We cannot, we dare not, shrink from our plain duty. Not in anger, but in a patient, who heart bleeds for the living and the dead, but the common wealth proceed with this dreadful business. The wrath of God and the scorn of man are supposed over us. It is ours to show that we deserve neither, but that we are inspired by the courage and high emprise of our fathers in days when trials were sustained and fields were won, glorifying the name and the fame of Kentucky.

Important Changes Hooted.

Indianapolis News.

Senator Pendleton's bill to allow cabinet officers seats in congress, and the right to participate in debate, is an old measure revamped which he first introduced when he was in the house of representatives. It has been urged by various doctrinaires, and while it may have some advantages over the present methods in shaping legislation, it will necessitate almost a complete change in our form of government. Its logical sequence is the responsibility of cabinet officers, making them "ministers." The dwarfing of the president to a figure head so far as legislation goes, and elections made at any time of adverse majorities instead of once in two years.

Mr. Davis' Broad Patriotism.

Washington Post.

Probably the worst "southern outrage" of the gentle spring-time is Jeff. Davis's emphatic protest against the conduct of those extremists who persist in "keeping alive the animosities of the war." Mr. Davis wants our public men to look to "the good of the entire country." Doubtless Z. Chandler will find "treason" in such utterances, but the general reader will accept them as the sincere expressions of an honest wish, exceedingly creditable to the man.

The Civil Service Crank will Bounce Him.

New York Star.

When James N. Kerns, the United States marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, was asked by senator Davis if he believed the election in Philadelphia would have been safe without the intervention of federal election officers, he answered emphatically, "Yes. Mr. Kerns may gain his preparations to step down and out. The next turn of Hayes's civil service reform crank will bounce him.

Loyalty and Revolution.

Washington Post.

In 1865 it was eminently "loyal" and entirely "constitutional" for the republican congress to attach to the army appropriation bill an amendment depriving the president from the command of the army. But in 1879 it is "revolutionary" for a democratic congress to attach to an appropriation bill a clause repealing the power to pay republican campaign strikers and ticket peddlers out of the public treasury.

The Kind of Governor to Have.

Monroe Advertiser.

Whenever the Georgia treasury is in need of funds, instead of calling on the tax-payers Governor Colquitt just hires a law, or, and sends him to Washington. He resurrects a claim against the federal government, collects it and the treasury of Georgia grows fat. About a quarter of a million has gone into the treasury in this manner. We would ask the Independent press if an "independent" governor could beat our "ring" governor in raising money?

Who is the Congressman?

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At a banquet in Mobile some weeks ago an Alabama congressman spoke of his great love for the south, supplementing a feeling speech on that subject by the remark that he didn't care a fig for the union. He and men like him now rule the democratic caucus, and the caucus shapes the legislation of the country. Men who don't care a fig for the union aspire to make laws for the union.

Only Two Lives.

Chicago Tribune.

There are only two lives between the democratic party and the possession of absolute power. Upon the organization of the new senate, the democrats will choose a president pro tem, and in the event of the death of both President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler, the president of the senate would become president of the United States.

A Healthy Revolution.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Revolution is the cry of the republicans now. The people have revolted them out of office and that is where the distress comes in. Let the revolution proceed. It is healthy.

Outspoken and Fearless.

Washington Sunday Gazette.

Senators Eaton, of Connecticut, and Hill, of Georgia, are the outspoken and fearless representatives of the states in the senate.

Don't Want Him to Go.

Philadelphia Press.

Southern democrats do not want the negro to "go." All they ask is that he shall stay and do the work, while they do the voting.

John to Simon.

New York Express.

John Sherman remembers the vivacious Agnes Leslie, and tells Simon Cameron: "Now you know how it is yourself!"

Remarkable Similarity.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Death claims all. In this respect it is about on a par with the lawyer.

Away With It.

Memphis Avalanche.

The usefulness of the hip-pocket is bloody murder. Away with it!

It has Lapsed.

Washington Post.

The Jefferson Davis "issue" of the radical party may be said to have lapsed.

The Violet.

Dainty little violet!
Curl'd to bed,
Shut her tiny peepers,
And bowed her little head.

Dainty little violet!
Blue as the sky above;
Everybody loves her
As if she were a dove.

Dainty little violet!
With her upturned face,
Looking up to heaven
Waiting for her grace.

Dainty little violet!
Nodded to a bee,
Now who, pray, are you, sir,
Buzzing so at me?

—Johnnie McCameron, nine years old.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, ETC.

Is used with greater success than any other article of the kind. The finest children are those fed on Ridge's Food. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label. 48 sept dtw sun wed fri sat wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGAND!

THE THOROUGHBRED JERSEY WILL BE found at his box next to Dellers's store, at West End, from 9 a. m. until 12 m. He will be sent, if desired, to any part of the city from 2 until 6 p.m. This is one of the best five Admirals in the State; his points are surpassed, squirrel tail with black tips; was awarded the first premium of his class at the North Georgia Fair, 1878. His pedigree is absolutely perfect. 2 apr2 d1w

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, March 30, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	4 ..... 9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 40 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	11 30 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 05 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Florida, Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 3—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	12 30 p m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 45 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 p m
Arrives at Columbus	8 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta, daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sundays), and at Chubbert for Fort Gaines on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Macon	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for points on Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 4 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Mondays, to these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
W. G. RAOGL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
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FOR SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS. The latest and best thing on Earth. Will prove it or forfeit $100. A life long situation. Address CHILDS & Co., 107 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 327 apr1 d6t & wlt

UNIVERSIT

NDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

...s make their way through ...

...babilities shouldn't venture out ... borrowing an umbrella.

...Sneed, of the superior court, re... on the ordinary's contested elec... in Richmond county.

...building of the old Bibb county ... in Macon was burned last Sun...

...olored man in Forsyth endeavored ...desertion for his wife by cutting ...last Saturday night, but merely ...ed in working his way into jail.

...to the time of going to press, the ...ver which began yesterday morn... full blast. In the midst of these ... the weather bureau can only ...look on.

...ported that a hen belonging to Mr. ...Riddell, of Palmyra, Lee county, ...hest in the top of a tree sixty-... from the ground. We presume, ...in climbing this tree, is com... ...r sports.

...ver that the tooth which Colonel ...Darien Gazette, discovered at ...s a portion of the remains of an ...accumulating. Upon two occa... ...ently saw this able tooth gnawed ...rough the adjacent weather-board... ...d its way to the very center of ...pantry.

...ad man in Monroe county. ...says that Mr. G. W. Good... ...one of his hogs last week, ...ted the others on strychnine, ...that it would not injure the ...sides and eaten would kill the ...gave the hogs a small quantity ...in ten minutes after drinking ...was dead.

...grand jury of Putnam county has ...ering the question, "What is ...and it has decided that all ...ending whether the object be to ...search, or the poor, are a species ...and inhumanity that should ...every good citizen. If you ...moment you will coincide that ...which flings itself into the ...benefactory is looking pret... ...the public pulse."

...Advertiser says the slip... ...or mutilated fruit was not pro... ...the last season, because first, ...was slipped, second, a great deal ...was shipped, and third, it was ...grains and a great deal of it ...time. Those who have early ...ly choice peaches, and wish to ...eastern markets, should pack care... ...ship by express, as this is the ...method of transportation. Early ...very profitable if handled care...

...Telegraph says that last ...Count half-past twelve o'clock the ...of Mr. Patrick Sweeny, who lives ...Cain Keys, was entirely con... ...Mr. Sweeny had come into ...was attending service at the ...ed at the time and no one was ...except the cook and an old col... ...The fire started on the roof, ...soon consumed the house with ...all but burned his year's crop ...which was stacked near the ...

...gusta Evening Sentinel learns ...by a negro near Beldoc, forty-... ...Augusta, on the Port Royal ...road down by a colored overseer, ...trying to kill with a scant... ...difficulty occurred on Mr. Cham... ...had the negro, who was trying ...ations against the overseer's ...knocked the latter down, when ...ed on him. The ball entered ...his forehead between the eyes, ...reasonable he was in a precarious ...

...Telegraph has information ...in the woods in the eastern ...county and the northern ...on Sunday last. The windy ...to, have been the cause by ...fires from chimneys and thereby ...the woods. In one instance it ...to broke out near a church ...beginning of the services ...congregation, which was ...work to extinguish the ...himself setting the ex... ...the progress of the ...fencing is said to have been ...

...our talented commissioner of ...to Hon. John C. Nicholls ...cotton seed on hand. This ...Mr. Lefloch should im... ...a supply. Cotton seed are ...staple articles that no first-class ...commissioner can afford to be ...Mr. Lefloch must remember that ...not be invidious discrimina... ...this section in the matter of ...and other products of the trop... ...be reform in this matter.

...Evening News says that the ...mercy society of the mus... ...their election last Saturday for ...at the annual champion de... ...tournament in August, and also ...at the spring contest. The ...officers elect are J. H. Alexan... ...county; B. J. Edwards, Walton ...W. E. Smith, Decatur county, ...officers are G. H. Nixon, Rich... ...C. H. Brand, Walton county; ...Bosworth, Pike county; O. M. ...county; M. C. Pope, ...county, H. M. Buchanan, Coweta ...

...gusta Evening News says that ...old-thirsty Italian, went ...railroad Monday morning ...office of his pards. They go to ...lines of Dade, in North Georgia. ...Piemonti is looking quite ...all like a starving man, and ...ally as he was approached by ...porter, who had known ...his better days, and when he ...stripes and had not arisen to ...of end man in a convict ...pyramid seems to be gradually ac... ...habits of convicts, and is accu... ...good deal of Georgia grit on his ...He also wears his beard long, in... ...razor, but he can't be made to ...says he is too good for work. ...he is trying to save himself for ...after his term expires; he thinks ...change will be beneficial to his ...says he will return shortly to ...his attorneys. He smiled as he ...invest this best love to his law...

...Republican: The freight train ...morning consisted of sixteen cars ...loaded with cotton belonging to ...Jordan, of Dougherty county, con... ...422 bales, aggregating 191,217 ...The freight was $1,147.30. On ...morning a similar train contain... ...amount of cotton, and belong... ...same gentleman, passed up the ...route to Savannah, where it had ...at nine cents a pound. This in... ...was received from the conductor ...Mr. J. M. Bryan.

...County News: In talking with ...citizens of the county we learned that ...of them were up with the season in ...planting operations. Fertilizers are ...being in greater abundance than ever. ...the agents have not been able to ...the demands made upon them. We ...farmers may have no cause to ...at the result of their investment ...any Advertiser. Some farmers ...cotton this week where ...planted. In this community ...here is ...hurry about planting. In ...guano, some ...the water ...

...Augusta Evening News says that ...on night that John A. Dix was dead. The ...rumor was, however, unfounded. General ...has been ill, but he is now convalesc...

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Roumelian Question—The Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, March 31.—In the house of commons to-night the debate on the Zulu war was resumed. M. Courtney (liberal) declared that Sir Bartle Frere was ready to extend the British authority by all kinds of iniquities. Count Sardon (conservative) and Sir George Balfour (liberal) defended Sir Bartle Frere. The latter announced his intention to abstain from voting. The debate was continued on party lines by M. Claude Alexander (conservative) M. Synan (liberal), M. Arthur Mills (conservative) and M. O'Conner Power (liberal). M. Yorat (conservative) supported Sir Charles Dilke's resolution. He believed Sir Bartle Frere would not have been censured by the government but for the disaster to the British army. Sir William Harcourt (liberal) said that Sir Bartle Frere, in consequence of the government feebleness, treated it with unprecedented contempt. He asked whether the government's censure of Sir Bartle Frere was bona fide or a mere parliamentary maneuver. The Marquis of Harington, liberal, pointed out that Lord Chelmsford, as early as January 1st, submitted plans for an invasion of Zululand. This should have awakened the government to Sir Bartle Frere's aggressive tendencies. The country, he said, wished to know who to hold to account for the discredit brought on the British arms. Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, said the government was responsible for what was happening in Africa. He thought Sir Bartle Frere's services outweighed his faults. Colonel Mure's addition to Sir Charles Dilke's motion on censure was then withdrawn. The house divided on the motion itself, and it was rejected by a vote of 306 to 246.

The total receipts from the various sources of revenue of the united kingdom for the financial year now closed, were 83,115,972 pounds sterling, which amount is 114,028 pounds below the estimate. The receipts from customs show a deficiency of 184,000 pounds, from excise 200,000 pounds, and from stamps 250,000, while the other branches of the revenue show an increase of receipts. The net increase of revenue as compared with the last financial year is 3,352,693 pounds.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent telegraphs to that journal that for some months there has been a movement on foot among the leading members of the Roman communion to carry into financial matters a bond of Catholic sympathy and confidence. The project has now assumed shape and the title of Anglo-Universal bank (limited) with directorals in London and Paris, and counting among its patrons some eminent British, French and Catholic noblemen. The design of the bank, it is stated, is to take up and extend invaluable foreign connection and assume a more efficient protection and development of Catholic banking interest throughout the world.

A dispatch to the Lloyds from Batavia says: "The German bark, Henriette Burchard hence by way of Penang for American, with one hundred and fifty tons of coffee, went ashore and was wrecked at Anjer, Paris of the cargo can be saved.

A contract for the sale of the Alexandria water works to an English company has been signed by M. Rivers Wilson, the Egyptian finance minister for the Egyptian government.

Tucker, Rowery & Co., cotton brokers, have suspended. The failure is not a large one, but it tends to shake confidence. There is some talk of the difficulties of a large firm of ship brokers. No names are mentioned.

The weather on Saturday and Sunday having been favorable Hanlon and Howdon both took good rowing exercise on the Tyne. Hanlon is better of his cold, but still complains of a stiff neck. He looks only tolerably well.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that forty-five persons were arrested on the night after the attempt on the life of General Von Drenteln, chief of the gen de'armerie. Some of them were of such high rank that they were not sent to the common prison; they include officers of the guard, Count Chamberlin and two daughters of prominent ministers. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the deaths of two hundred out of five hundred inmates of the Charkoff central prison within the last four months.

The Agence Russe announces that Austria, England, Russia, Turkey and Italy have consented to take part in the mixed occupation of eastern Roumelia. Italy, however, has made some reservations. There will be no commander-in-chief of the mixed contingent. Each nationality will have its own commander. The troops will act in accordance with the instructions in common by the powers. The sole object of the occupation will be to prevent any conflict between the Turks and the Bulgarians.

VIENNA, March 31.—The New Free Press reports that Prince Bismarck has arranged for the occupation of the interior of eastern Roumelia by the Austrian, English and Italian troops—the northern boundary by the Russian and the southern boundary by the Turkish troops.

A dispatch from Timova to the Times says it is unquestionable that Russia will endeavor to defeat the election of a prince of Bulgaria, so as to facilitate the success of the Russian candidate, who will probably be Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff.

The assembly's committee on the constitution has decided in favor of a lower house, elected entirely by the people.

The grand vizier, Keiriddin Pasha, as a counter project to that of the mixed occupation of east Roumelia, proposes that the occupation be entrusted to the Turkish regular troops, while the powers are to appoint a governor who shall be under the control of an international commission, and in case this proposal is not accepted the grand vizier will insist that the Turkish regulars shall form a majority of the occupying corps, each power to contribute 2,500 men.

—Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News learns upon good authority that dispatches were telegraphed on Sunday directing the stoppage of all preparations for the expedition to Merv until further orders.

The latest telegrams from Madrid say the condition of the Princess Christiana is nearly hopeless.

General Garibaldi has written a letter deprecating the proposed colonizing expedition to New Guinea. He advises the projectors instead to hold themselves in readiness to complete the greatness and unity of Italy.

Reports addressed to Lord Salisbury state that the drilling of Bulgarians in eastern Roumelia continues. Seventy thousand men are now being armed. The mere moral effect of mixed occupation must not be relied on. A strong force is necessary.

The Count and Countess Chambord have sent the pope twenty thousand francs.

Passanante, the would be assassin of King Humbert, who has had his sentence commuted, to-day embarked aboard a man-of-war for the island of Elba. He will undergo penal servitude for life.

The Tilton Postal Affair.

In the case of Fred. P. Cox, postmaster of Tilton, of whom mention was made in last Thursday's issue as having been charged with detaining mail matter, Mr. Cox appeared before Commissioner Smith and promptly gave bond for his appearance before the circuit court of the United States in May. It appears that the package, by mistake, came to the office of Mr. Cox about the time of the removal of his office and that the envelope got mixed up with other envelopes for registered letters, and that the failure to forward the same was of neglect rather than purpose. Mr. Cox never knew what the package contained, he never having opened it. It is ascertained that it contains only $175. Mr. Cox is a gentleman of respectable connection, of good character, and the whole matter was an accident, rather than an intentional wrong.

From the circumstances and Mr. Cox's high character, no intent to do wrong could be reasonably imputed against him.

After the Moonshiners.

CINCINNATI, March 31.— Deputy United States Marshal Cochran, of Covington, who has been in the mountains of eastern Kentucky during the past two weeks, telegraphs that he has captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow with the prisoners.

Gone Demented.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A sad feature of the entertainment now [illegible] Moore's garden, is a rumor progressing at C[illegible] who was one of the original [illegible] has become demented. contestan[illegible]

Death of Doctor Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Doctor George B. Wood, the eminent physician and writer, died this evening at his residence. He was eighty-two years of age.

John A. Dix.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It was rumored last night that John A. Dix was dead. The rumor was, however, unfounded. General Dix has been ill, but he is now convalesc-

Y. M. L. A.

Election of Officers.

Very soon the regular annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Library will be held. At these meetings there is always a full attendance of the members and a general interchange of views is had on the policy and management of the library. The officers make full reports of their official conduct for a year past, so that the affairs of the institution may be clearly understood. It is often the case that a spirited debate springs up on some question pertaining to the welfare of the library, on which there is an honest difference of opinion. The coming meeting will lack nothing to make it fully as interesting as usual. Among the probable nominations for the offices to be filled in May, the name of Mr. Julius L. Brown is freely mentioned for the presidency, now so ably filled by Mr. Donald M. Bain. Mr. Brown has long been a devoted member of the library and has done much for it. His election would be an honor richly deserved. There will probably be two full tickets for places on the board with a hearty canvass of the members in the interest of each. The library was never so flourishing as it is now. Recently fifty liberal citizens have taken life memberships at $50 each, putting at once $2,500 into the treasury. The reserve fund is fast creeping on to $10,000, and when it reaches that figure the question of a library building may be well considered. There are over 7,000 volumes, and over 700 active, paying members. Every day adds to the improvements of the library, and makes it more brilliant with promise.

The Walking Women.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Out of the 18 women pedestrians who started to walk for six days in Gilmore's garden only eight were on the track this morning, the rest having dropped out of the conteg.

Cameron and Oliver.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Arguments were commenced in the Oliver and Cameron suit to-day and the case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

A Sudden Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Chester H. Hall, well known on the Pacific coast and in the eastern states as a journalist, died suddenly this morning.

After Many Years.

NORWICH, CONN., March 31.—Mrs. Mary Goodale died yesterday at Pequonoc Bridge, aged 103 years, 9 months and 8 days. She was born in Groton.

Louise Pomeroy.

Wednesday night at the opera house Louise Pomeroy will appear in "Lady of Lyons," supported by W. H. Leak and a full company. The play, as she gives it, is well spoken of.

Adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The Indiana legislature adjourned to-day.

—Pleasant to the taste, surprisingly quick in effect and economical in price—no wonder that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the leading preparation of its kind in the market. 245

Food Ill Digested

Imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard mortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverished circulation and weak nerves, experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetus to the processes of digestion which insures an adequate development of the materials of blood, fiber, and muscular tissue. Moreover, it soothes and strengthens overwrought or weak nerves, counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or de-pondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and wholesome appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age and of delicate female constitutions are greatly relieved by it, and it is a reliable preventive of, and remedy for, malarial fevers.

apr2 d3t wed fri sun &wky apr8

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN District of Georgia—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Madison P. Briscoe, Bankrupt. By application of Assignee of said M. P. Briscoe, Bankrupt, to Hon. W. W. Lumpkin, Register in Bankruptcy in and for said District. It is ordered that the third meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt for distribution, and the discharge of said Assignee, be held at Union Point, Georgia, at the office of said Register, on the 14th of April, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. W. O. MITCHELL,

Union Point, Ga., March 20, 1879. Assignee.

4 dmar21 d&wsw tues6

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Atlanta, March 11th, 1879.

ANDERSON M. PARKER,

Administrator, at Judge Collier's office.

210 mar25 d&wsw thur

Attention, Bee-Keepers!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, ON short notice, Simplicity (Langstroth) Hives, story with Top and Bottom Board, 6 Metal Cornered and 2 Broad Frames, holding 16 4 lb section Boxes, at.....$3.00, F. O. B. 2-story Hives at.....$3.50, F. O. B. All work guaranteed first class. Cash must accompany all orders. J. F. HART, Mfg.

Union Point, Ga.

431 mar27 d&wslm thur sat tues

R. P. S. KIMBRO,

DEALER IN GENTS' AND BOYS'

Ready-Made Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS,

No. 18 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

I WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY ONE OF the Finest Stocks of Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats in this country. Having had an experience of thirty years in this line of goods, I feel confident in saying I will be able to furnish all goods, at as low prices as any house in the state. I ask a call from my friends and the public generally, at No. 18 Marietta street. R. P. S. KIMBRO.

N. B.—My entire stock is newly bought this spring. 4 6 mch30 sun, tues, thurs1m

ELECTRIC BELTS

A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. REEVES, 13 Chatham street, New York. K148 feb7 d1m thur sat tues&w1m

PERRY & CO'S TRADE MARK

STEEL PENS

of superior English make, famous for durability and excellence, a great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing, for sale by dealers generally. TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples sent for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d3m tues

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and particularly for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Action.

REAL SWAN QUILL PENS.

In Twenty Numbers, Suitable, including the popular nos. 1-2-3-5-9 and 3-16-18 for ladies' fine hands. A Sample Card of 25 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7...d3m fri

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

108 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

Executor's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Ordinary of Greene county, Ga., will be sold before the court house, in Atlanta, Ga., on the first Tuesday in May next. Terms of sale—Cash. March 29, 1879. JAMES R. SANDERS,

Ex'r of Obadiah Thompson.

497 mch30 d1aw4w tues

LIVER REMEDY.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents. 71 mars dim wed sun

Geo. J. Howard & Bros.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS,

Surgical Intruments,

SCALES,

STATIONERY,

Of all kinds.

No. 29

East Alabama Street.

10 feb1 d3m mar30—

City License, Quarterly Tax and COMMISSION SALES!

ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN ANY BUSiness or avocation whose license for the same expires on April 1st, 1879, are hereby notified that if they wish to continue said business or avocation, they must renew the same on or before the 10th of April. All failing to do so will have executions issued against them and placed in the hands of the Marshal for collection. Also, Fire Insurance Agents and all other persons required to return their gross receipts and pay a tax thereon, and all other persons selling goods on commission are hereby notified to come by the 10th of April and make their returns and pay the tax on the same. Office in the City Hall—hours from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 2 till 5 p. m.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.

Atlanta, March 26, 1879. 430 mar27 d5t

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,

CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,

House-furnishing Goods

— AND —

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets

ATLANTA, GA.

297 mar16 d3m

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT OR CAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 320 jan21 d5t&m

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the state is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,

Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

194 mar31 d&w4w

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEdy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms the good qualities of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with unqualified success."

T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Crayen & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is made from a vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did the space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every human and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch8 d&wly & weowly

Spring Millinery.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York, I am enabled to offer to my customers an elegant stock of Millinery Goods, also a large assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS

as well as the latest novelties in Ties, Ruching, and Veilings, at prices not to be competed with. I have also a well selected stock of Hair Goods. Hair Brids at $1.50 and upwards, being the cheapest ever offered in this market.

Call at once and have first choice of selecting from a full stock. All orders will receive prompt attention at the Emporium of Fashion.

A. F. EICKERT.

45 Whitehall street.

521 mch9 1m sun, wed, fri. 24 page only.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons having demands against Christian Rauschenberg, late of said county, deceased, to present them to me, properly made out, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WEIL, Administrator of Dr. Ch. Rauschenberg.

30 mar19 d&w6w wed

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper FOR SALE.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED weekly, located in a rich and populous section of Middle Georgia, on a main trunk railroad, with Job department, not attached, (all the material new, for sale. The office is doing a good business and has done all that its capacity will admit. The office is out of debt. This will be a bargain to some energetic man. Address C., care of Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 000 mar25 d6t

CHAS. F. CLARK, Pres. | EDW'D F. RANDOLPH, Treas.

BUSINES ESTABLISHED A. D. 1849.

THE BRADSTREET COMP'Y

Improved Mercantile Agency,

Principal Office 279, 281 and 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Branch offices in all the Cities of the United States and Canada; in London, England; also a Continental Correspondence.

ATLANTA OFFICE—JAMES'S BANK BLOCK.

APRIL BOOK JUST RECEIVED. NO MERchant selling a bill outside of the city should be without a copy. One bill saved will pay the subscription for a year.

JOHN A. GOIN, Manager.

FLORIDA.

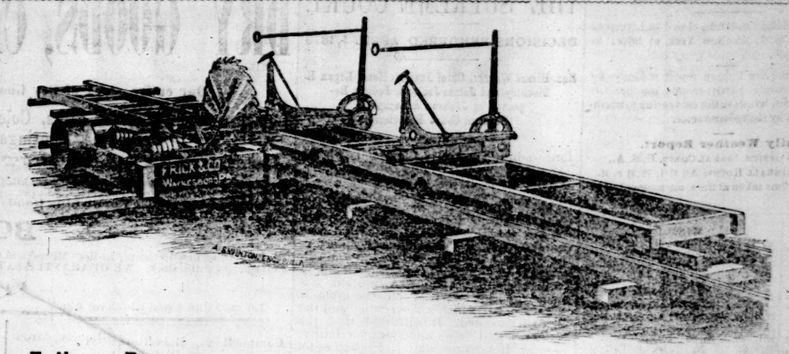
ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

THE SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

345 dec9 1tf

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills

Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.

314 jan19 d6m mar26 w6m

THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

309 jan19 d3m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.

206 dec14 1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug16 1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22, 1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. EDWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8 '78 d6m

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor. CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been refitted and refurnished, and is kept in first class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.

304 jan23 d1m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

600 oct29 d1y

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.

Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,

January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: Special $2.00 per day. $10 to $25 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4 d1tf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

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314 jan19 d6m mar26 w6m

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309 jan19 d3m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 10 5-8c; in Atlanta at 10½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, frequent light rain, winds suthwest veering to northwest followed by rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 1, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.77	49	83	N. W.	Fresh	.50	Lt rain.
Augusta	29.81	49	83	N. E.	Gent	.55	Lt rain.
Cordelana	30.12	53	90	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.00	62	77	N.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.05	62	56	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.99	73	72	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Mondle	29.89	58	88	N.	Brisk	.09	Lt rain.
Montgomery	29.90	51	79	N. W.	Fresh	.44	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.86	62	88	N.	Brisk	1.31	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.76	62	67	N. E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	29.74	52	93	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.73	60	83	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt rain.
2 p. m.	29.67	46	92	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt rain.
4:06	29.66	47	92	N. W.	Gent	.67	Lt rain.
9 p. m	29.78	49	83	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Lt rain.
10:31 "	29.77	49	83	N. W.	Fresh	.51	Lt rain.

Mean daily bar..... 29.742 | Maximum ther 56
Mean daily ther..... 49.00 | Minimum ther. 45
Mean daily humid. 76.66 | Total rainfall..... 1.14

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Synopsis for Month of March, 1879.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE,
SIGNAL CORPS U. S. ARMY,
Kimball House, April 1, 1879.

Highest barometer	30.693
Lowest barometer	29.515
Monthly range of barometer	1.088
Highest temperature	80
Lowest temperature	29
Greatest daily range	34
Least daily range	370
Total rainfall	2.49 in.
Prevailing wind	N. West
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	N. W.; 42 miles per hour.
Rainy days	11
Mean monthly barometer	30.096
Mean monthly thermometer	56°
Humidity	52.5

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paver Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
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308 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 d1m

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

There will be a meeting of the "Ladies' Memorial Association" this (Wednesday) afternoon, at five o'clock, at the Young Men's Library. MRS. J. M. JOHNSON.
apr2 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

De Give's Opera House—April 3d, Miss Cora Richmond.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Ridge's Food for Infants and Invalids.
Cotton Gin—Brown Cotton Gin Co.
Brigand—West End.
Schedule—Central and Southwestern Railroads.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 2 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—In South Carolina the penitentiary guards are uniformed.

—April has come in and showed March out by the heels.

—Ice cream—when a lady skater gets a fall.

—Moonlight parties for two will soon be fashionable.

—Whisky does not corn juice to happiness.

—The hotels are crowded with strangers from all parts of the world.

—There seems to be a general charge on spring suits this year.

—A good many new pavements are needed in Atlanta.

—The sewers were well flushed yesterday by the hard rain.

—The merchants are selling large quantities of goods.

—The fair Louise will appear as Pauline at De Give's opera house to-night.

—Ultimo, or the Big Bonanza, at Concordia hall to-night.

—When will the corner-stone for a public market be laid in Atlanta?

—The Beethoven society is rehearsing some new music that will make pleasing additions to its repertoire.

—On yesterday everybody bought THE CONSTITUTION,

—And so did his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts."

—Atlanta has a number of nice business houses and private residences, but she doesn't keep her streets clean.

—The police pot bubbles up, and people are manifesting an interest in what the commissioners are doing.

—Atlanta will hold the champion belt as the city of marriages for the month of April.

—Atlanta druggists are brushing up their soda fountains and getting them ready for the summer trade.

—We did not get the details of an "April fool" joke that was perpetrated yesterday. Ask Judge Tanner. He knows all about it.

—This is the season of the year when venerable hens enter their second childhood and are broiled for spring chickens.

—The chief and four captains of the police force are busily engaged looking up saddle horses.

—The Atlanta society for the prevention of cruelty to animals seems to be enjoying sweet repose.

—Colonel Augustus Alston, of Alabama, brother of the late Colonel R. A. Alston, is visiting Atlanta.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER JUDGE, PRESIDING.

Court met pursuant to adjournment at 8:30 a. m.

The case of Venable vs Stein was tried and a verdict rendered for $85 in favor of plaintiff. Hoke Smith, for plaintiff; McConnell and Heyward, for defendants.

Hutchins vs Yancey was pending adjournment.

Court meets at 8: 30 a. m. to-day.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED APRIL 1, 1879

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

James, administrator, vs. Cleveland. Claim, from Polk.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case on the trial of which the jury, under the charge of the court, found the following verdict: "We the jury find that the land levied on and claimed by B. F. Cleveland not subject to the fi. fa. according to the law and evidence—lots No. 272, half 219, and 273, in 1st district 4th section." A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled and the plaintiff excepted. It is insisted that the verdict should be set aside for uncertainty, because it does not state which half of lot 219 is found subject to the fi. fa. The verdict is as certain as the issue submitted to the jury for trial. The claimant claimed one-half of it without stating which half. The claim might have been demurred to for uncertainty, but that is no ground for setting aside the verdict for uncertainty. The other questions in the case are the same as those in Hutchins, administrator, plaintiff in fi. fa. vs. Johns, defendant, and Patterson claimant, decided at the present term, and are controlled by it. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

J. A. Blance; E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

Warren Akin; T. W. Akin, for defendant.

Poole alias Luke vs. The State. Cattle stealing, from Columbia.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of "simple larceny," and on his trial therefor was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The defendant was jointly indicted with Cap Marshall, who was clearly proved to have been guilty, but the evidence was not so full and satisfactory as to his guilt. The color, and ear mark, of the no-horned, dun colored cow alleged to have been stolen in the indictment, was proved by Ramsay, and it was a question for the jury, whether under the evidence, the no-horned, dun colored cow sold by Marshall in Augusta was the same cow that was stolen from Ramsay, as alleged in the indictment. The defendant was seen driving some cattle, including a small dun colored cow, and appears to have been in Augusta when the stolen cattle were sold by Marshall, and received from him a part of the money for which the same were sold. There is sufficient evidence to support the verdict, and as the presiding judge was satisfied with it, we will not interfere with the exercise of his discretion in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

W. D. Tutt; C. H. Shockley; J. D. Shockley, for plaintiff in error.

Salem Dutcher, solicitor-general, by Z. D. Harrison, for the state.

Trustees of Masonic Hall vs Merchants and Planters Bank. Trover, from Richmond.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought its action of trover against the defendant to recover certain describe negotiable coupon bonds, and on the trial thereof, there was a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on various grounds, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The plaintiff filed a separate and distinct bill of exceptions, alleging error in the ruling of the court on several grounds pending the trial, after the judgment of the court had been rendered in its favor overruling the defendants motion for a new trial. There were no exceptions filed by the plaintiff to the rulings of the court pendente lite as provided by the 4250th section of the code.

After the main case had been argued here which had been brought up on the defendant's bill of exceptions, the case of the plaintiff was called on the docket, when a motion was made to dismiss it on the ground that it did not appear in the record before the court, that any judgment had been rendered against the plaintiff in the court below which this court could review so as to affirm or reverse the same. Since the adoption of the code, either party, at any stage of the cause, may file his exceptions to any decision, sentence, or decree of the superior court, and have the same certified and allowed and entered of record in the cause, and should the case at its final termination be carried by writ of error to the supreme court by either party, error may be assigned upon such bill of exceptions, etc. The plaintiff not having filed its bill of exceptions to the rulings of the court pendente lite and entered the same of record as provided by the 4250th section of the code, the writ of error is dismissed.

W. T. Gould; Hook & Weeb; J. Ganahl; J. S. & W. T. Davidson, for plaintiff in error.

Robt. Toombs; J. C. C. Black; Barnes & Cumming, for defendant.

The Somerville Macadamized Graded or Plank Road company vs. the Deutscher Schutzen Club. Certiorari, from Richmond

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions in this case that the Deutscher Schutzen club, a corporation, petitioned the judge of the county court of Richmond county to grant it a private passway across the Somerville Macadamized Graded or Plank road, the same being also a corporation. On the hearing of the application and the evidence as to the necessity for the private way asked for by the petitioner, the county judge granted the same. Whereupon the Plank Road company sued out a certiorari to the superior court, alleging as error therein that the county judge erred in overruling its objections to his jurisdiction to hear and decide the application for the grant of a private way, and that if the county judge did have jurisdiction to hear and determine that question, he erred in granting the private way under the evidence. The judge of the superior court refused the certiorari, and the Plank Road company excepted. By the constitution of 1868 the inferior courts were abolished in this state, and the duties of the justices thereof were transferred to such tribunals as the general assembly may designate. At the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1868, it was one of the duties of the justices of the inferior courts to grant private ways to individuals to go from and return to their farms or places of residence, and when such private way became established it was required to be entered on and fully described in the road book—See Irwin's revised code, sections 754 to 761 inclusive. By the act of 1871, county courts were created in the several counties (not excepted in that act), including the county of Richmond, the 21st section of which declares that the county judge of that court, required by that act to be appointed, shall discharge all the duties formerly devolved on the justices of the inferior court as to county business, except in those counties where, by local laws, other provision has been made by the legislature of this state. This act, in view of the duties formerly required of the justices of the inferior court as to county business, is not unconstitutional. See new code, 313. Whether the ordinary of Richmond county has concurrent jurisdiction with the county judge of that county to grant private ways, it is not necessary to decide, inasmuch as we are satisfied that the county judge has it. It appears from the evidence in the record that the home or location of the petitioner is on the tract of land from which to the public road the private way is sought to be obtained. The necessity which existed for the private way was a question for the county judge under the evidence—and that was the only question then before him, and not who was entitled to use the private way when it was granted, and just compensation made therefor. Whilst we affirm the judgment of the superior court refusing the certiorari, we are not to be misunderstood as affirming that part of the judgment of the county judge which declares that the applicant is entitled to said private way "for the use of the members" of the Deutscher Schutzen club. The county judge decided that the petitioner was entitled to the private way asked for, and appointed commissioners to view and lay out the road, and when the provisions of the law in relation to the granting of private ways shall have been complied with, including the assessment and payment of damages, then those who may be lawfully entitled to use the petitioners' private way can do so. The question at present is as to the right of the petitioner as a corporation to have the private way asked for, and not who shall use it when it shall have been legally obtained.

Let the judgment of the court below refusing the certiorari be affirmed.

Frank H. Miller, for plaintiff in errors.

Barnes & Cumming, for the defedant.

Gardenhire vs. The State. Arson, from Burke.

BLECKLEY, J.

The evidence was sufficient to justify the presiding judge in refusing a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Corker & Palmer; Davenport Jackson, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Salem Dutcher, solicitor-general, by Z. D. Harrison, for the state.

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163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

Campbell vs. Robertson. Equity, from Richmond.

BLECKLEY, J.

The testator devised and bequeathed his whole estate to his wife for life. He had one son and one daughter, the former of whom had five and the latter three children, all of them minors. For the support, maintenance and use of his son's wife (present or future) and of his son's children, born and to be born, he devised the remainder in certain specific realty, in trust, to be held by the trustees named, during the life of his son, and at his death to be equally divided among and conveyed in severalty to his children then living, or their lineal representatives, per stirpes; and in default of his children, etc., then over to the children, etc., of the daughter. In like manner, for the support, maintenance and use of his daughter and her children, born and to be born, he devised the remainder in certain other specific realty, in trust, to be held by the trustees named, during her life, and at her death to be equally divided among and conveyed in severalty to her children then living, or their lineal representatives, per stirpes; and in default of her children, etc., then over to the children, etc., of the son. In respect to both these devises, there was an express direction to the trustees not to encroach upon the capital, but to use for the beneficiaries the income only, making such reasonable differences in expenditures and allowances for each as occur in families in like condition without accountability between them therefor. After these provisions of the will, and some others not material, the testator disposed of the residue of his estate by devising and bequeathing the same to his executors in trust "to and for the use, benefit and behoof of all his grandchildren, per capita, heretofore or hereafter born, the survivors or survivor of them, until majority or marriage, and as each one arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or marries, then, to take out and convey to him or her, in fee simple, one equal share thereof, according to the number then entitled, upon their majority or marriage; and if the last one so entitled shall die before majority or marriage, then, at the death of such one, this last share shall be equally divided and conveyed to said grand children surviving, or the representatives thereof, per stirpes." After the death of testator's wife, and whilst his son and daughter were both alive, and during the minority of their children, except one child of the daughter, who had arrived at majority, the five children of the son filed their bill against the executors and against the three children of the daughter, to reach the income of the residue accruing after the death of the tenant for life (the wife of testator), with a view to derive necessary maintenance from the same, the income from the specific devise made for their benefit proving insufficient, and the testator's son, their father, being unable to support them. It did not appear that the children of the daughter lee led for their maintenance any part of the income in question. Their mother, however, as the guardian ad litem of her two minors, prayed in her answer to the bill, for the allowance and payment of their shares of said income. The court decreed, in substance, that the executors pay over to the legally appointed guardians of the testator's grandchildren (both complainants and defendants) their respective shares of said income now in hand, or which may accrue from time to time until the marriage or majority of the last grandchild born or to be born, deducting the expens s of administration, the amount of any debts, and the cost of repairs and insurance: provided, that the amount of the interest is to vary from time to time with the number of grandchildren who are minors and unmarried at the time of their respective payments, the present interest of each being one eighth." It was further provided in the decree that the bill remain open to compel, if necessary, satisfactory accounting, etc.

Held, that it was the purpose of the testator to add the income to the corpus of the residue, and to constitute the whole a common fund out of which to furnish a portion to each grandchild as he or she became of age, or married; and that those only who shall attain majority or marry will be entitled to participate in the distribution. Also, that in as much as unborn grandchildren, and, by possibility, the children of grand children, may take, to the exclusion of all the minors now living, there can be no application of any part of the fund to maintenance. A further impediment is, that the testator set apart all of his estate which he intended to be devoted to this object.

Judgment reversed.

John T. Shewmake; J. C. C. Black, for plaintiff in error.

Frank H. Miller; W. A. & J. M. Walton; Fred. T. Lockhart, for defendant.

Jones vs. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Equity, from Richmond.

BLECKLEY, J.

To cancel, as a cloud upon complainant's title, a deed which was duly recorded and had been upon record for forty years before the filing of the bill, it is not enough that the complainant has the better legal title by reason of prescription, etc.; but it must appear that his is the better title in justice and equity. If the main transaction has become involved in the obscurities of time, so that it is a mystery not now explainable why conflicting instruments of title, emanating from the same source, are outstanding, each party will be left to make such use of his deed in a court of law as he can. A court of equity will neither cancel the older deed, nor enjoin the grantee therein from asserting it as a muniment of title. Where, on the case made, there is nothing higher than the ordinary rules of law to bind the conscience, there is nothing higher to bind the conduct.

Judgment affirmed.

W. R. McLaws; John T. Shewmake, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Cumming, for defendant.

The Merchants and Planters National Bank vs. Trustees of Masonic Hall. Trover, from Richmond.

JACKSON J.

1. The credibility of witnesses and the weighing of conflicting testimony are questions peculiarly within the province of the jury, and where the presiding judge is satisfied with the verdict thereon, this court will not intefere except in case of abuse of discretion by him.

2. Where bonds with coupons for the interest are converted, a verdict for the value of the bonds and of the mature coupons at the time of the demand, with interest on such aggregate value from the date of the demand, is not excessive.

3. Where bonds are hypothecated to secure a loan to one firm, and such debt is settled, and the firm being changed a new debt is created, notice of the title of the true owner of the bonds before such new loan is created, will operate to prevent the holder of the bonds as collateral security from acquiring title against such true owner; and such notice may be proven by circumstances as well as by direct proof.

4. Possession alone of a security, negotiable by delivery before due, is presumptive evidence of title thereto; but where such security is proven to have been stolen or otherwise appropriated in fraud of the rights of the owner, then the onus is upon the possessor to show that he took it bona fide, and for value; and upon his showing that, then the owner must show mala fides—that is: that the possessor has notice, actual or constructive, of the title of the true owner.

5. That perjury should not be imputed, if avoidable, and that a witness is to be believed unless impeached in some of the modes known to the law, is good law as far as it goes; and if a party desires that the different modes of impeachment should be specified by the court, he should request that it be done.

6. Where bonds were taken as collateral security for a debt, when the debt is paid for which they were hypothecated, the holder of them as collateral cannot retain them after such payment; and a charge to that effect is not erroneous in the case of a long account current between the parties of moneys borrowed and paid, running through several years, by a firm which changed its members, and where there was evidence going to show that the debt for which the bonds were originally hypothecated was paid, and new debts made by a changed firm, and circumstances tending to show notice to the holder of the true owner of the bonds, between the payment of the old and the creation of the new debt by a changed firm.

7. There being no material error in the rulings of the court on the trial, and no abuse of discretion in overruling the motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict is decidedly and strongly against the weight of evidence, the judgment must be affirmed.

Robert Toombs; J. C. C. Black; Barnes & Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Gould; J. Ganahl; J. S. & W. T. Davidson; Hooker & Webb, for defendants.

The Commissioners of the town of Thomson vs. James Norris. Complaint, from McDuffie.

JACKSON, J.

1. The principle ruled in the case of Calloway vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Milledgeville 48 Ga 360, will not be extended beyond cases covered by the facts of that case. That is, to cases where the municipal corporation in granting license to retail spirituous liquors acts wholly without jurisdiction over the subject matter of granting license to retail.

2. Where a municipal corporation has jurisdiction to grant such license, and a party voluntarily applies therefor, and voluntarily pays the price of the license to the clerk of council, without the issuing of any execution or compulsory process of any kind, or threat to do so, or to punish him in any way if he does not take out the license, and then sues to recover part of the money so voluntarily paid over and above the tax or license fee authorized by the charter of the corporation before the passing of an unconstitutional amendment to said charter, which increased the license tax to the amount he paid.

Held, that such payment of the overplus, made by the plaintiff voluntarily and without any process or compulsory proceedings, cannot be recovered back from the corporation.

Judgment reversed.

H. Clay Foster; H. C. Roney; Paul C. Hudson, for plaintiffs in error.

W. M. & M. P. Reese; W. D. Tutt, for defendant.

W. H. Barton vs. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. Case, from Columbia.

JACKSON, J.

When this case was here on demurrer, 60th Ga. 339, it was held that "a person who declares that he was upon a railroad track by its consent and was injured by the running of the same—the timbers projecting seven feet beyond the track and he standing that distance from it at night, supposing himself safe at such a distance from the rail—several other trains properly loaded having passed without injury to him, has the right to go to the jury, the question of negligence being one peculiarly for the jury, the presumption in all cases being against the company, and a declaration alleging facts to the effect above stated should not have been dismissed on demurrer." On the trial before the jury it did not appear that the plaintiff was on the embankment of the railroad by its consent expressed or implied, and it further appeared that the agents of the company used all reasonable care and diligence in running the train according to schedule along the road at the time of the alleged injury, and that plaintiff was voluntarily, on a dark night, on the embankment of defendant, when a public road within one hundred and fifty feet thereof ran parallel thereto to the place where plaintiff was going, and where it also appeared that plaintiff was not seen by the defendant's agents in control of the cars, and would have got further from the track but for briers thereby, recognizing, as he testified himself, the place where he stood as dangerous, and where the evidence rendered it impossible, to say the least, that he could have been hurt by the cars at such distance from the track—the same having passed depots adjacent to the spot whereon stood without striking obstructions nearer the track than he was standing—and where the cars shortly before the alleged hurt, and found no such timber projecting therefrom, and where the case in the main was fairly submitted to the jury—almost exactly in the language used by this court in its judgment on the demurrer—and the jury found a verdict for the defendant:

Held, that this court will not control the discretion of the superior court in overruling the plaintiff's motion for a new trial, the verdict being in accordance with law and the weight of the evidence, notwithstanding there may have been some inaccuracies in the charge of the court, not amounting to error on any controlling question at issue.

Judgment affirmed.

T. & J. L. Glenn, by W. D. Ellis, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Cumming, for defendant.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Wm. Tumlin, of Cuthbert, is in the city.

—Colonel W. A. Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, was in the city Sunday.

—Mr. H. W. J. Hamm, of the Gainesville Eagle, and Mr. Timberlake, of the Gainesville Argus, are in Atlanta in the interest of their respective journals.

—We notice as guests of the Kimball house the following legal gentlemen in attendance on the supreme court: Colonel Joel A. Billups, of Madison; Hon. L. N. Whittle, of Macon; Mr. Robert Berrien, of Forsyth; Messrs. Ira Smith, C. P. Goodyear and F. H. Harris, of Brunswick; Mr. J. C. Ockington, of Irwinton; Hon. Ben. C. Yancey, of Athens; Hon. H. H. D. Twiggs, of Augusta; Mr. J. W. Robinson, of Washington; Mr. J. K. Hines, of Americus, and Solicitor-general Robert Whitfield, of Milledgeville.

A Strong Book.

One of the most remarkable books issued within the past decade is offered to the public by Mr. C. Madison Brown, who will canvass the city in behalf of it. It is the great work of Professor O. S. Fowler, entitled "Man and Woman, and their Mutual Interrelations." It treats of the science of life, the laws of the sexes, their mutual adaptability and adaptability. The book is clearly written, is strongly argued, and is clear and sincere in its convictions. It is impossible to give an idea of the book, but it is enough to say that every man and woman should have it. It contains truths that all should know, and texts that all should study. The book is cheap, being only $3, in neat and durable binding. Mr. Brown will call upon the people and solicit their subscriptions to the volume. We commend him to our readers.

An Honor to Governor Colquitt.

Governor Colquitt has been elected to address the sixth annual encampment and reunion of the blue and gray, which will occur next August at Cambridge, Ohio. It will be a reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the nation, and the attendance will be large. The fact that a southern governor has been chosen to make the address shows that the organization is just what it professes to be. It is a really conciliatory movement. There will be a large attendance both from the ranks of the blue and the gray.

Governor Colquitt has also received invitations to address important public gatherings in Indiana and Iowa next summer. The governor does not yet know whether these invitations.

Kicked by a Mule.

The eight-year-old son of Mr. Charley Rangest was kicked in the face by a mule at the brewery Saturday afternoon last. The wound is quite painful as the flesh was torn and badly lacerated by the blow. Drs. Pinckpey and Ridley were called to the side of the wounded child. Upon examination these physicians found that no bones had been broken, and that the wound was not dangerous. Yesterday the little sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

A Sunday School Address.

Last Sunday afternoon Professor W. A. Slaton addressed the Sunday-school of Evans chapel. There was a full attendance of pupils, teachers and visitors. The speaker's remarks were very strong and appropriate to the occasion. He illustrated them with apt figures and well-wrought allusions, and his address was heard with interest by all present.

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

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We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either.

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3 apr2 d1tf near top 5th and 6th col

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DECATUR DOTS.

SPRING picnics are in full blast.

THE legislative candidates are keeping unusually quiet at present. The calm before the storm.

A ROUSING audience will greet the appearance of Governor Colquitt and Howard Van Epps on Friday night.

AT the last term of court Judge Hillyer announced that DeKalb county had not an unpunished criminal in her limits. She stands clear before all the world.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, in a late issue, commenting on the Alston tragedy, says "both men were citizens of the notorious DeKalb county; where most of the southern outrages of the last decade have been committed." This statement, on a line with many others of the Tribune, suggests the probability that the distinguished editor of the great cipher sheet may have been somewhat connected with the mother-in-law of Baron Munchausen.

A HARD CASE ON KRIES.

Judge Erwin, of the Western Circuit, Refuses to Order Hall County to Pay His Expenses.

In THE CONSTITUTION of March 26th we referred to the late visit of Captain Kries to Gainesville to carry up two colored chain-gang convicts in obedience to the mandate of Judge Erwin, the convicts being alleged witnesses in a criminal case pending in Hall superior court.

Judge Erwin ordered Kries to produce the convicts before his court under section 4927 of the code of Georgia, which reads: "Any judge of the superior court may issue his order to any officer having any person in his custody, lawfully imprisoned, to produce such person before his court for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal case pending therein." This order was served on Kries by the sheriff of Hall county, who also handed Kries a letter from Erwin stating that he could turn the two convicts over to the sheriff who would carry them to Gainesville. Kries offered to turn them over, but the sheriff handed him another letter from J. B. Estes & Son, attorneys, saying that he (Kries) must pay the expenses of the convicts to Gainesville, which letter they said was written with the approval of Judge Erwin, though not signed by him. Kries refused to pay the expenses and the sheriff would not receive the prisoners. Whereupon Judge Erwin issued his process requiring Kries to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Kries went up to Gainesville accompanied by his attorney, Captain J. T. Glenn, and carried the convicts with him. He was discharged from any contempt, made out a bill of his expenses and left it and the convicts with Judge Erwin, and returned to Atlanta. This was about ten days ago; yesterday Messrs. Hopkins and Glenn received the following letter:

Dear Sirs—I respectfully return the enclosed account (left by Kries.) Judge Erwin declines to order it paid. He has just instructed the clerk of the court to notify Kries that the convicts, Wood and Adair, are here subject to his order, and adds that Hall county is not liable for the expense incurred by Kries in producing them before this court. Respectfully,

A. L. MITCHELL, Sol. Gen. W. C.

Captain Kries also received the following letter:

GEORGE W. KRIES: Dear Sir—The two convicts from your chain gang are now subject to your order. Respectfully,

J. M. BELL,
D. C. S. C.

Fulton county is now short two able bodied convicts and Captain Kries is minus money.

MRS. WM. HENRY PECK.

A Telegram Received from Mr. Bonner Calling Her Husband to New York.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago Mrs. Wm. Henry Peck, of this city, who is in New York on a visit, was injured in an accident on the Elevated railway between Harlem and New York. It was hoped at first that she was not seriously injured. She was carried at once to the house of a friend, and it was reported that she was resting well.

Night before last Professor Peck, her husband, received a dispatch from Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, calling him to New York at once on his wife's account. The professor left by the Air-Line train yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and will reach his wife on Thursday morning. We earnestly hope that he will find Mrs. Peck much improved. The telegram did not indicate that she was worse, but simply that she wished him to be in New York that he might assist her in preparing to return home. It may be stated that, yielding to the advice of friends, she has entered suit against the Elevated road for damages. The grand jury already presented the directors for criminal neglect in the matter, and it is very probable that a jury will put punitive damages upon the road.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1879.

Middle Circuit	6	Eastern Circuit	20
Ocmulgee Circuit	12	Atlanta Circuit	30
Brunswick Circuit	13		

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 12 Argument concluded.

At the close of the argument of Judge Hook, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

The Forty Minstrels.

The big forty will open at the opera house Friday night. Reserved seats will be put on sale to-morrow. Everywhere this gigantic troupe has packed houses, and Atlanta is always death on minstrels. Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee will all attract crowds here.

—There is to be a stylish wedding at the Second Baptist church to-morrow afternoon at 11½ o'clock. The event is anticipated with pleasure by the many friends of the parties.

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Still leading the van for Perfection of Fit, Elegance of Finish and Promptness.

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An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.
378 june22...deowly &wky deowly

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Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future.
627 dec1-d6m

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